The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5683 —VOL. XXXVII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, 28th July, at her residence, Parramatta and Harris streets, Mrs. Lewis Moore, junior, of a son.

At Tarban Creek, near Sydney, on the 27th instant, Mrs. William Algie Corslaw, late from Glasgow, Scotland, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, 22nd July, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, John, second son of the late Mr. John Graham, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland, to Annie Risdon, third daughter of Mr. George Howe, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

At her residence, 147, George-street, after a long and severe illness, expired yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, Jane Anne, the wife of T. W. Foster, confectioner, leaving a large circle of friends to lament their loss. July 29th.

On Monday night, 28th instant, at No. 55, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. Thomas Withers, aged 32 years.

At Ashfield, on the 29th instant, Mr. Michael Ryan, aged 55 years.

On Monday, 28th July, after a long illness, at his residence, Castlereagh-street South, Mr. Lewis Moore, senior, in his 59th year.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, Edward-street, North Brisbane, Mr. Martin Feeney, late Governor of her Majesty's gaol, Brisbane, and formerly Sergeant-Major of Mounted Police, Sydney, aged 59 years, 40 of which he spent in his country's service. His end was peace.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, TO-MORROW, Thursday, from the Phœnix Wharf, at 10 and 2; returning from Manly Beach at noon, 12, and 4·30 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—The Emu and Pelican ply daily at the undermentioned hours, calling at Ryde, Tarban Creek, Hunter's Hill, &c.
From Parramatta, at 7.45 and 11 a.m., and 2.45 p.m.
From Sydney .... 9.30 a.m., and at 1 and 4.30 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS:
From Parramatta......... at 8 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney............... at 10 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Refreshments may be had on board.
Phœnix Wharf, 28th July, 1856.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG.—The ILLAWARRA, from the Phœnix Wharf, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock.
Cabin, 10s. Steerage, 6s.
Return ticket, 17s. 6d.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship FENELLA, Captain D. HARDING, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 12 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. July 30th, 1856.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice.—Shippers and passengers to the Hunter are hereby informed, that on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, until further notice, the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's steamers will be despatched as follows, viz.,
From Sydney, at 12 o'clock in the Evening
From Morpeth, at 8 o'clock in the Morning.
The following scale of charges will commence from the above date:—

	s.	d.	
Freight to the Hunter ...	12	6	per ton
Ditto from ditto	17	6	ditto

PASSAGE MONEY.

	Cabin. s.	d.	Steerage. s.	d.
Between Sydney and Morpeth ...	17	6	10	6
Ditto ditto and Newcastle ...	12	6	7	0

Intermediate distances in proportion.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. July 26th, 1856.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, 100 horse-power, Captain WISEMAN, will leave the Grafton Wharf for Clarence River on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th August, at 8 p.m.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents, 1, Wynyard-street. 28th July, 1856.

STEAM CONVEYANCE for the ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.—The GRAFTON, steamer, for CLARENCE RIVER, presents a favourable opportunity of proceeding to these Diggings by way of Grafton, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, at 8 p.m.
Diggers or parties having horses, drays, or stores, to take with them, will be specially treated with, on application to KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The ILLALONG, THIS MORNING (Wednesday); the COLLAROY, TO-MORROW MORNING (Thursday); from the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, punctually at 8 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 30th July, 1856.
There will be no steamer in the evening from the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf this week.

STEAM to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH.—Passengers may proceed to Newcastle, free of expense, by the ILLALONG, THIS MORNING (Wednesday), punctually at 8 o'clock, to join the BOOMERANG there.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 30th July, 1856.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE THIS DAY.—The A. S. N. Company's clipper steamship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander, will be despatched THIS DAY, punctually at THREE p.m.
Saloon ... ... £8 8s. } In full to Melbourne.
Fore Cabin ... 3 10s. }
Freight, 30s. per ton.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 30th July, 1856.

STEAM to MELBOURNE on THURSDAY.—The A. S. N. Company's steamship YARRA YARRA, WILLIAM BELL, commander, will sail on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, punctually at 3 p.m.
Saloon............ £8 8 } In full to Melbourne.
Fore cabin .... 3 10 }
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 30th July, 1856.

STEAM to MELBOURNE on SATURDAY.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOODIE, commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, August 2nd, punctually at 3 p.m.
Saloon............ £8 8 }
Intermediate... 5 5 } In full to Melbourne.
Fore cabin .... 3 10 }
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 30th July, 1856.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS to the HUNTER.—On and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, until further notice, the steamers of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company will be despatched as under, viz.:—
From Sydney at 8 o'clock, morning
From Morpeth at 2 o'clock, afternoon.
And the following scale of charges will commence from that date:—
Freight to the Hunter...... 12s. 6d. per ton.
Ditto from ditto .... 17s. 6d. "
PASSAGE MONEY:

	cabin.	steerage.
Between Sydney and Morpeth	17s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Between ditto and Newcastle	12s. 6d.	7s. 0d.

Intermediate distances in proportion.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 26th July, 1856.

EXCURSION TRIPS between SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.—Return Tickets (not transferable), available for One Month, by any of the A. S. N. Company's steamships—
TELEGRAPH
CITY OF SYDNEY, and
WONGA WONGA.
Saloon ... ... £7 7s. each way.
Intermediate... ... ... 4 10s. ditto.
Including provisions, tax, fees, and railway tickets.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 7th July, 1856.

DAILY STEAM COMMUNICATION between MELBOURNE and SYDNEY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Directors of the A. S. N. Company, with a view to accommodate the numerous passengers proceeding from Melbourne to the New South Wales Gold Fields, are making arrangements for despatching a steamer from Melbourne to Sydney DAILY, should the public convenience require it.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 30th July, 1856.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner ALBATROSS is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY, 2nd August. Freights payable in Sydney.
WEST and ROLFE.

ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Will be published TO-MORROW MORNING, price 1s., A Guide to the Northern Gold Fields, a small pamphlet, showing the best route, with many useful hints for the inexperienced bushman. No one going to the diggings should be without a copy. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, George-street.

ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.—The favourite clipper BLUE JACKET, Captain M'DERMOTT, will positively sail on THURSDAY next for the CLARENCE RIVER.
Immediate application is necessary for cabin and steerage passages, either on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; to ROBERT CAMPBELL, Flour Company's Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The KEMPSEY packet will sail on SATURDAY next. For freight or passage, apply to G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—Fredrickton and Kempsey.—The clipper schooner PROSPECTOR, B DOBSON, master, loading at the Flour Wharf, will receive goods up to one o'clock on FRIDAY, 1st August. Freights and passage payable on shipment. Freight, 30s.; passage, £2.
Apply to master, on board; or to W. H. CHAPMAN, 12, O'Connell-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The first vessel.—The DON JUAN, Captain LINDO, is loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on FRIDAY next. Freight will be received until noon on that day.
Apply on board, or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The favourite trader RAVEN, Captain Brown, is receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.
Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY direct, proceeding to PORT CURTIS.—The fine brig SEA BELLE, F. HARDY, master, is receiving cargo at Russell's Wharf—will clear the Custom House on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, and will sail first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine clipper brig FORTUNE, AUGUSTUS PARKIN, master, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite trader CALLENDER, Captain COLLINS, is loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having nearly her entire cargo already engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.—To follow the DESPATCH.—The favourite brig WILLIAM, Captain SKINNER, is fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and, having a large portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The clipper brig TRITON having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, 199, George-street.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for LAUNCESTON.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers.—Sails positively SATURDAY MORNING.—The packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, 214 tons, M'KINLAY, is now receiving cargo at Flour Wharf, and having most of her cargo engaged, receives no cargo after FRIDAY at noon.

	£	s.	d.
Cabin passage	10	10	0
Steerage ditto	5	5	0
Freight	2	0	0

For freight or passage apply at once to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The regular trader ALGERINE, H. F. KELLY, master, is now loading at Botts' Wharf, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched on or about 3rd August.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The clipper-brig HEATHER BELL, P. JONES, commander, now loading, will have despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, on board; or JOSEPH KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The fine A 1 clipper brig DART, Captain JENKINS, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will have quick despatch. Her cabin accommodations, including a separate ladies' saloon, are replete with every comfort and convenience.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The A1 clipper schooner COILA will positively sail on FRIDAY next. This vessel has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.
For passage apply to J. BRANSFIELD, New Pitt-street.

FOR MANILA.—The well-known A1 fast-sailing clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 771 tons register, commanded by Captain W. LEASK, will be shortly despatched, and is a very superior conveyance for goods, passengers, and specie.
Apply to Captain LEASK, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The fast sailing brigantine OCEAN QUEEN, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the 25th instant. A few cabins being still disengaged, early application is necessary.
For freight or passage apply to J. DHANIS and CO., Macquarie-place.

FANNY FISHER, for MAURITIUS.—The fine barque FANNY FISHER, CHARLES HARROLD, commander, now at Flour Company's Wharf, will sail in a few days for the above port. Offers an eligible opportunity for shippers of specie, and cabin or steerage passengers.
Apply at once to Captain HARROLD; or, HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney. 28th July, 1856.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine ship SULTANA, 588 tons, A1 at Lloyd's, will sail on or about the 2nd AUGUST. Has superior cabin accommodation, and will take steerage passengers. This is an excellent opportunity for Chinamen returning home.
For freight or passage apply to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship ADELE, 800 tons, has room for a few bales wool and two steerage passengers.
Immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board; to J. DHANIS and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.—Now receiving cargo, fine A1 14 years clipper ship CYCLONE, of Aberdeen, 665 tons register, commanded by Captain JOSEPH HOSSACK, will be quickly despatched. She is a regular trader, has most comfortable accommodations, is well-known to be a favourite vessel with passengers, and carrying a surgeon is a desirable opportunity for families.
Apply to Captain HOSSACK, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new ship PRIMULA, A1 for 13 years, 536 tons, W. COLLINS, commander, is now receiving cargo, the greater portion being engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Apply to the captain on board, to G. A. LLOYD and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.—Royal Mail Packet for August.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship OMAR PASHA, A1, 1124 tons, JOHN THOMSON, commander, has all her dead weight on board, and nearly all her wool, and will sail positively on 9th AUGUST, carrying her Majesty's Mails. Has most superior cabin accommodation. One large cabin well suited for a family, and two side cabins disengaged. Carries a surgeon.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR LONDON DIRECT. To succeed the KENT, to sail on or about the first of August. The TRUE BRITON, A1 at Lloyd's, 1000 tons, E. A. REYNELL, commander. This magnificent clipper-built ship, forming one of that class of merchant frigates belonging to Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, of Blackwall, will sail on the 1st of August for the above port.
The commodious character of her first-class accommodation, cannot fail to maintain a place for her in the estimation of the public not inferior to that occupied by other "Blackwall Liners." Her spacious main deck furnishes an ample promenade for second and third-cabin passengers—and combines, in every respect, all those comforts and conveniences for which Messrs. Wigram's ships are ever so justly celebrated. An experienced Surgeon accompanies the ship.
Cabin passage, including Wines, Beer,

	£	s.	d.
and Spirits	84	0	0
Second Cabin	35	0	0
Third ditto	25	0	0

For plans of accommodation, and second and third cabin dietary scales, apply to Messrs. W. P. WHITE and CO., Wharf, Melbourne; or in Sydney, to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

BLACK BALL LINE of Australian Packets.—From Melbourne for Liverpool, to sail 6th August.—The noted clipper ship JAMES BAINES, 2560 tons register, CHARLES M'DONNELL, Esq., commander. Parties desirous of proceeding by this vessel should make immediate application, as the cabins reserved for Sydney, if not let within a limited period, will be disposed of in Melbourne. The James Baines, on a former voyage, made the passage to Melbourne in 64 days, and home in 69 days! Steerage berths from £20 upwards. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.
N.B.—Engagements cannot be made later than NOON on Wednesday next.

ADELE, for LONDON.—Shippers are requested to pass entries, and send in bills of lading for signature immediately. J. DHANIS and CO.; J. B. METCALFE. 30th July, 1856.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known first-class ship SCOTIA, 779 tons register, J. R. BROWN, commander, has nearly all her dead weight on board and alongside, and will have quick despatch. Has a full poop, with roomy state-rooms, offering great inducements to passengers. A few intermediate and steerage berths disengaged.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine Hamburgh clipper ship HORIZONT, A1, 470 tons, E. BECKER, commander, is now ready to proceed to any part of the world. Apply to the Captain, on board; to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or J. B. METCALFE.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine fast clipper barque MELBOURNE, A1, 321 tons, is open for charter. Apply to Captain ROBERTSON; or, to BROWN and CO.

FOR CHARTER to any part of the World.—The New A1 French clipper TRIDON, 250 tons register, Captain BAUDOUIN, commander, hourly expected from Melbourne. This swift vessel has just completed her first voyage from Bordeaux to Australia, and will be ready for sea within eight days after her arrival at Sydney. Apply E. TEILLARD and CO., 230, George-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE a handsome first-class clipper Vessel, in good order and well found, to carry from 350 to 400 tons of general cargo. A fair price will be given for a really first-rate craft. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

LAUNCESTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Tenders for the purchase of the three boats (together or separately) belonging to the above Company, together with all stores and furniture, will be received at the Company's Offices, until THURSDAY, 7th August next, at 2 p.m. The boats are the
Paddle steamer CLARENCE, 120 horse-power, 200 tons.
Screw steamer ROYAL SHEPHERD, 70 horse-power, 184 tons.
Ditto ditto BLACK SWAN, 60 horse-power, 146 tons.
These boats are so well and favourably known throughout the Australian colonies that it would be absurd to enlarge upon their capabilities or value. The stores consist of 5 tons Europe rope, ½ ton oakum, Stockholm tar, rosin, 100 gallons boiled oil, 34 bolts canvas, 2 tons red lead, 22 kegs black paint, 44 oars, sewing twine, marline, ½ ton hemp packing, paint and tar brushes, deck and paint scrubbers, tube brushes, and a variety of other small stores.
For further information apply to GEORGE FISHER, Manager, Launceston; William Bayles and Co., Melbourne; Frederick Fisher, Gilbert-place, Adelaide; or to Henry H. Beauchamp, 41, King-street, Sydney.
Launceston Wharf, 8th July, 1856.

FOR SALE by private treaty, two Boats, of the respective tonnage of fifteen and six tons, carvel built, with masts, sails, oars, and anchors complete; also a square Punt, about eight tons. Apply to Mr. JOHN LORD, lighterman, Harrington-street.

BARQUE CANOPUS.—All Accounts against this ship to be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned before noon TO-MORROW, 31st instant. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., agents, 66, Sussex-street.

SHIP BEN NEVIS.—Notice is hereby given to the Consignees of the following goods by the above vessel that, unless the Custom House entry be passed before 12 o'clock, at Noon, THIS DAY, the same will be entered and landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignee. 2900 bars iron, 56 cart arms. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. July 30, 1856.

A. S. N. CO.'S PATENT SLIP DOCK and Ship repairing Yard Pyrmont, Sydney.—Vessels of any tonnage can be repaired at the above establishment, which is now in full operation, and where a large assortment of timber, masts, spars, and other material is kept on hand. The works are under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Scott, patentee of the Slip and a practical shipwright. First-class carpenters and other tradesmen are employed for the expeditious execution of repairs in a tradesmanlike manner.
The scale of charges, which are moderate, may be obtained on application to Mr. Scott, at the Slip, or to the undersigned.
A. S. N. Co., JAMES PATERSON, manager.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.—The Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, now take vessels on their slip at one-half of their former rates. Work done with despatch. Copper, metal, felt, and all kinds of materials for Ship-building always on hand.

PATENT SLIP WHARF.—THIS DAY.—Important to Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, and others.—The finest lot of Hobart Town Timber, consisting of joists, quarterings, battens, shingles, &c., &c., just arrived ex Tasmania, is for positive sale by auction, THIS DAY, at quarter-past 10 o'clock, on the Patent Slip Wharf, by W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—First Annual Dinner, at the Exchange Hotel, THURSDAY, 31st July, 1856.
STEWARDS:
Vice-Presidents Bernecastle, Brown, and West
Treasurer — Honorary Secretary
John Cooper, Esq. — W. Spain, Esq.
G. K. Mann, Esq. — G. Thornton, Esq.
D. Perrier, Esq. — T. Wingate, Esq.
Members are expected to wear the uniform of the rank to which they belong, and visitors in full evening dress. Cards of admission to be presented to the Stewards in waiting.
By order of the Stewards,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Hon. Secretary.
Club House, July 29th, 1856.

OPEN SKIFF RACE will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, 2nd August. Entrances will be received till Thursday, £3 3s. each, at B. PALMER'S, Pitt and King streets.

NORTH SHORE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held at Mr. HAWKINS, the Hero of Waterloo, Windmill-street, on MONDAY next, the 4th August, at 2 o'clock p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Temporary Rooms, 63, Pitt-street.—The fourth of the present series of lectures in connexion with this Association, will be delivered THIS EVENING, July 30, at the School of Arts, by JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq. Subject—"Young Men of the Colonies." The chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by George Allen, Esq., M L.C.
SHARP H. LEWIS, Hon. Sec.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—New Reading Rooms, situated in George-street, next to the Bank of New South Wales, and in connection with this Association, will be opened by a public Meeting, to be held in them, on THURSDAY next, July 31st.
The Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. Young Men are particularly invited to be present.
The Meeting will be addressed by several Ministers and friends.
From the above date these rooms will be open to subscribers EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) from 5 till 10 o'clock, and will be furnished with Home and Colonial Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, and other publications of interest to Young Men.
There will be a library for circulation, and, as soon as practicable, classes will be formed for the study of languages. Also, Elocution, Discussion, and other classes.
Tea and Coffee will be provided at moderate prices.
Subscriptions, one Guinea per annum, payable quarterly, half-yearly, or annually.
SHARP H. LEWIS, Hon. Sec.

ST. JAMES' SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Annual Feast will take place in the School House THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. F. R. ROBINSON will, in the evening, exhibit to the children and their friends his Dissolving Views, as usual, gratuitously.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—Members are requested to attend an Emergency Meeting, to be held at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at Seven o'clock precisely. J. F. HENEY, Secretary.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE, under the Management of Messrs. CRAVEN and STEPHENS.—Third week of the engagement of the eminent tragedian G. V. BROOKE, who will appear in his celebrated character of Richelieu; assisted by Mr. ROBERT HEIR and Mrs. ROBERT HEIR (late Miss Fanny Cathcart).—THIS EVENING, July 30th, the performances will commence with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's grand historical play of RICHELIEU. Richelieu, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Baradas (his first appearance), Mr. Edwards; De Mauprat, Mr. Robert Heir; De Beringhen, Mr. H. T. Craven; Joseph, Mr. Lambert; François, Mrs. Crosby; Julie de Mortemar, Mrs. Robert Heir. To conclude with the FOUR SISTERS. Beauchamp, Mr. H. T. Craven; Sam Snaffle, his groom, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Caroline Merton (with the song, "There's a Path by the River"), Mrs. H. T. Craven; Susan, her maid, Mrs. Crosby.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and Calisthenic Exercises, with elastic chest expanders, taught by Mr. J. CLARK, Elizabeth-street North, assisted by his son and daughter. Class days, Tuesdays and Fridays—the Juveniles at half-past four in the afternoon. Evening class at 7 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays for private pupils. Lessons in the favourite dance—Polka Mazurka, to ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day. Families and Schools attended.

LUSITANIAN DANCING SALOON, 65, Sussex-street. Open THIS EVENING.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.—Positively the last night but three of the celebrated English Opera Company, in Grand Opera.—The eminent Prima Donna, Miss JULIA HARLAND; the celebrated Basso, Mr. FARQUHARSON; the eminent Tenor, Mr. WALTER SHERWIN. Musical director and conductor, Mr. LINLY NORMAN.—Last night of Donnizetti's tragic opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.—Mr. Farquharson in his popular Buffo Songs.—THIS EVENING, Wednesday, July 30th, will be produced Donnizetti's celebrated opera, in 3 acts, of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucy Ashton, Miss Julia Harland; Colonel Henry Ashton, Mr. Farquharson; Edgar Ravenswood, Mr. Walter Sherwin; supported by all the available talent in the colony. Fantasia on the Pianoforte, Mr. Linly Norman. After which, by particular desire, Henry Russell's descriptive scena of The Ship on Fire, by Mr. Farquharson. To conclude with the laughable farce of A FAST TRAIN! High Pressure!! Express!!! Colonel Jack Delaware, Mr. Hoskins. Box Office open from 10 till 4. Prices of admission, dress circle, 5s.; upper circle, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—FARQUHARSON, in Henry Russell's descriptive scene of "The Ship on Fire," TO-NIGHT.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. FARQUHARSON'S Benefit on FRIDAY evening next.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—In active preparation Wallace's great Opera of MARITANA.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Under the direction and management of Mr. A. Torning.—Third Night of the celebrated actress and authoress, Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR, who will appear in her great character of "Madelaine." Mr. H. SEDLEY in his great character of "Remy." Re-appearance of the celebrated juvenile artiste, Miss A. M. QUINN, as "Nan, the Good for Nothing." THIS EVENING, July 30th, will be produced, first time, the beautiful dramatic play, in 3 acts, of MADELAINE; or, THE FOUNDLING OF PARIS. Jean Antoine Hypolite Remy, a Chevalier d' Industrie, Mr. Sedley; Bertrand, a journeyman carpenter, Mr. Holloway; Henri de Bassieres, Mr. J. H. Vinson; Madelaine, wife to Bertrand, Mrs. C. N. Sinclair; Adelaide, Miss Warde. To be followed by the ever popular interlude of NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING. Nan, the Good for Nothing, Miss A. M. Quinn; Tom Dribbles, a gardener, Mr. J. H. Vinson. To conclude with the laughable farce in one act, entitled RASCAL JACK. Rascal Jack, Mr. John Dunn; George Granby, Mr. T. S. Bellair; Lucy, Rosa Dunn.

UNDER the Patronage of the Sydney Philharmonic Society.—MISKA HAUSER has the honour to announce that his last Concert will take place on MONDAY, August 4th at the Royal Hotel.
Tickets, front seats... ... ... 7s. 6d.
" back ditto... ... ... 5s. 0d.
To be had from Mr. E. Paris, Honorary Secretary to the Sydney Philharmonic Society, 16, Jamison-street; Mr. Johnson, Pitt-street; Mr. Mader, George-street; Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, George-street; Mr. Coles, Freemasons' Hall.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Non-subscribers admitted by tickets only.

A BUTLER, to attend on Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dinner and Evening Parties, where sober and respectable men servants will be supplied from. I am, your humble servant, PHILLIP REILLY, Market and Elizabeth streets.

ATTORNEY'S CLERK.—Wanted by an Attorney in the country, a Gentleman acquainted with the usual routine of practice, who writes a good hand, and can engross. Apply personally to HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, 12, Castlereagh-street.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a Young Man as attendant at a Coffee and Reading Room, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Apply by letter, address Mr. LEWIS, 244, George-street, next to the Bank of New South Wales.

ENTIRE HORSE.—Wanted immediately, an Entire Horse, not less than 16 hands, powerful, square built, and like the Yorkshire Coaching Horse; age or condition no object in a horse of the right stamp. Address, stating price, to Mr. BOWLER, Hunter-street.

GENERAL POST OFFICE HOTEL.—Required a Waiter and Cook; characters indispensable.

LOADING FOR MUDGEE. Apply to HENRY TEBBUTT, or Mr. INDER, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets.

MACHINE RULER WANTED. PAISEY and FRYER.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady wishes for a re-engagement as Morning Governess; she is competent to teach English in its various branches, French, and Music. Address M. C., care of Mrs. and Miss Butterfield, Wallscourt, Balmain.

MATRIMONY.—A Gentleman, aged 28, of pleasing disposition, and in the receipt of a fixed income of £400 per annum, but whose acquaintance amongst the fair sex is limited, is desirous of meeting with some lady (of pleasing and affable manners) who may be desirous to enter the matrimonial state. Address ALPHONSO, HERALD Office.

PAIR of Sawyers wanted at Vauxhall Gardens, Parramatta Station.

STABLEMAN Wanted. Apply to the Foreman at the H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh-street.

TO DRAPERS.—W. C. PRESTON and CO. have a vacancy for an Assistant at Cavendish House.

TENT MAKERS WANTED. J. M. MERRINGTON, 128, Pitt-street.

TO MERCHANTS and PUBLIC COMPANIES.—A Gentleman, well conversant with business generally, having for many years past been an employé of two firms of first-rate position in Sydney, is now open to an engagement as Correspondent, General Clerk, or Salesman to a house of standing. The advertiser is enabled to offer the highest references as to character and ability. Address ABELE, 51, Pitt-street.

TUITION.—An experienced Tutor has his Evenings disengaged; unexceptionable references. Address VESPER, HERALD Office.

TO PASTRYCOOKS.—Wanted, a good Hand, one thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of small goods. Apply to T. O'NEILL, opposite the Haymarket, George-street.

TO GROOMS.—Wanted, a Man to take charge of a thorough-bred stallion during the ensuing season. He must thoroughly understand his business, and be of steady sober habits. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING, at the office of BURT, HASSALL, and CO., Pitt-street.

TO JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—Wanted, a Single Man as Baker. Constant employment will be given to a steady hand. Apply to E. LLOYD, baker, Liverpool.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Two good Hands Wanted. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, two Juniors. Apply on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. 455, Wilshire's Buildings, Brickfield Hill.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted a few good Brush Hands. Apply to WILSON and GORDON, Castlereagh-st.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted a thoroughly experienced Man as head Shopman. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

TO BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.—Wanted, a strong Workman. A single man preferred. Apply to Mr. GEORGE HARDWICK, 169, Kent-street, a few doors from Market-street.

TO STOCKOWNERS and OTHERS.—A Married Gentleman, who has a capital of £2000, and who has had much experience in the colony, wishes to reside on some Cattle Station, with the option of purchasing a share, and in such a case, having the sole management of the same. The highest references will be given. Address J. N. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Slop Hands. Apply at 232, Pitt-street South, opposite Patten's Marble Works.

WANTED a Drayman, wages 50s. per week. JOHN DUGUID and CO., Miller's Point.

WANTED, for the Country, a Married Couple as General Farm Servants. Apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, several Carpenters and Joiners. Apply to Mr. ELEGER, at J. H. Atkinson's, Liverpool.

WANTED, a situation as Housemaid or Needlewoman; a Catholic family preferred. Address C. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED a strong useful Horse. Apply to HANKS and LLOYD.

WANTED Chief Officer for barque CRISHNA, off the Gas Works. Apply on board at 10 a.m.

WANTED an active Boy, to deliver meat; none need apply but those used to the trade. Apply No. 20, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Nurse; also a Person as House and Parlour Maid. Wages, £25 per annum each. Apply to Mrs BOULTON, Darling Point. References required.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to Mr. JARRETT, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

WANTED to place a respectable intelligent Youth, that writes well, and has some knowledge of accounts, in a Merchant's, Solicitor's, or house of business, where he would have an opportunity of improving himself. Address W. E., care of Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General Servant, in a small family. Apply Clanborough Cottage, Pitt and Redfern streets, Redfern.

WANTED, a first hand Milliner. Apply to Mrs. HARLAND, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good Female House Servant; liberal wages given. Apply Mr. DAVID BEDFORD, baker, Newtown.

WANTED, a Man to drive a Horse, and make himself useful. Apply Mr. WHITE, Petersham.

WANTED, a smart active Youth, to make himself generally useful. F. SMITH, 12, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a steady Man, who thoroughly understands cows, to milk and deliver; must also be able to drive. None need apply who cannot produce a good character for sobriety, &c. Apply to 471, George-street South, between the hours of 12 and 1, THIS DAY.

WANTED, a good Assistant at the Dressmaking. Apply, 167, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, a Gardener who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be well recommended from his last situation. Apply to Mr. JESSOP, Legislative Council.

WANTED, a Single Man as Butler. Apply to Mr. JESSOP, Legislative Council.

WANTED, a respectable General Servant; English or Scotch preferred. 142, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a Coachman, and to make himself otherwise useful; character indispensable. Apply, between the hours of nine and ten a.m. SAMUEL COHEN, No. 10, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a situation as Bar or House Maid, with three years and a half good character in Sydney. Address to Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good Housemaid. Apply between 11 and 4, to Mrs. BRODZIAK, 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable Girl to do Needlework, and make herself useful in a house. Apply to Mrs. RAPHAEL, George-street North.

WANTED, a strong active Boy. J. H. ASHER, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Man as General House Servant, at the Swan with Two Necks, corner of George and Park streets.

WANTED, by an experienced Teacher, a School, under either the Denominational or National Board. Address J. M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Middle-aged Woman, as General Servant. To one competent liberal wages will be given, and a comfortable place insured. Apply No. 2, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a Man Servant. Apply at the Cottage of Content, corner Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a strong active Lad as Light Porter. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, 62, King-street.

WANTED, a strong active Youth as Light Porter. PERRY, BROTHERS, 54, King-street.

WANTED, a strong Youth as Light Porter. Apply at the Monster Clothing Hall, George-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at Hynard's Hotel, corner of Kent and Market streets.

WANTED Apprentices to the smith's and tinman's trade. Apply to YOUNGER and SON, 51, Pitt-street.

WANTED an Ostler. Enquire at Mr. R. M'ROBERTS, No. 2, Campbell-street, near the Haymarket.

WANTED a strong active Lad, to carry out meat. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, by a Respectable Person, a family's Washing. Address Mrs. CROLLICK, Hancock's-lane, No. 2, opposite the Asylum; is a good laundress.

WANTED a Nurse for two Children. Apply to Mrs. CAMERON, Darling Point. Glebe Cottage, July 29, 1856.

WANTED, by a Single Gentleman, a Bedroom, either with or without board, terms moderate. Apply, stating terms, M. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED a Wet-Nurse, for an infant four months old, to be taken home to nurse. Apply at Mr. CROFTS, Mount Adelaide, Darling Point.

WANTED a General Servant, about 17 years old, for a family of two. Apply THIS MORNING, to G. ELWORTHY'S, opposite the Royal Hotel.

WANTED a strong active Youth. Apply at the Civet Cat, King-street.

WANTED a Waiter. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED a Labourer, to attend to a maize cracker. Victoria Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a steady Man as Cook. Apply at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point, at Ten o'clock.

WANTED, a Woman to cook and wait at table. A tidy respectable woman will find this a good situation. Apply to Mrs. COOPER, Prospect Cottage, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, a Bedroom, Furnished, near the Terminus preferred. Address M., P. O., Redfern.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. CURTIS, No. 7, Stanley-street, Williams-terrace.

WANTED, good Mantle Hands. Apply to Mr. T. J. CLARANCE, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Married Couple—the man as cook, the wife as general servant. Wages no object if the parties are thoroughly competent. Apply to C. MOORE and CO., 68, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong Boy, to make himself generally useful. Apply THOMAS ALLEN, King-st. West.

WANTED for the country, a first-rate Saddle Hand. To a steady man constant employment and the highest wages given. Apply to Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, King-street West.

WANTED, Married Couples, Farm Servants, Ploughmen, Shepherds, and others, male and female. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, British and Foreign Labour Market, King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED by a Gentleman, Board and Residence in a private family. Address H. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a Cottage Residence, in or near Sydney, containing not less than six rooms, with outhouses, and good yard, water, &c. If with garden and paddock, preferred. Apply, between 10 and 11, to ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED for the country, a Man accustomed to a garden; testimonials required. Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

WANTED married Men with families, as Shepherds. Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person who has recently arrived from England, a situation as Lady's Maid, or companion to a Lady. Address, W.B.G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Store and a Yard attached. Address A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a light weight, accustomed to ride, groom, and attend to a Racehorse. Apply to Mr. ALEXANDER, Saddler, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by a healthy Young Woman, a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, two German Farm Labourers, for the Mudgee district. Apply to H. HAMBURGER, 10, Lower George-street.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, known as the Woolpack Inn, Petersham; good stabling and garden. The furniture may be taken at a fair valuation. JOHN CASEY.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and Residence within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Apply Mrs. BIRD, 8, Hunter-street.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, willing to share apartments with another, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply 244, Elizabeth and Goulburn streets.

BOARD and LODGING, for one or two young men, Emily Cottage, Pitt-street, Redfern.

BOARD and RESIDENCE near the Racecourse, for two Gentlemen, at 39, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. M'LEAN'S, No. 97, Cumberland-street. Terms, one guinea per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs SIMPSON'S, Elizabeth-street, late Reid's Bazaar, opposite Race Course. Terms moderate.

BEDROOM TO LET, with or without board, at J. BERNASCONI'S.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—One or Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Residence, or partial board, or residence only, at Mr. G. R. ADDISON'S, Cooper-street, Strawberry Hills. About four minutes' walk from the Haymarket. Terms very moderate.

BOARD and Residence at Mrs CONST'S, 2, Argyle-street, one door from George-street, 22s. per week.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET, taxes paid, and water laid on. WHITTELL'S Wharf, Bathurst-st.

CITY WINE VAULTS, 123, George-street.—TO LET, the above extensive Establishment. For further particulars apply to EGAN and SON, merchants, George-street.

DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR, Furnished, and two good Bedrooms. Board optional. KERN, Hunter-street.

FIRST-RATE INVESTMENT.—To LET, the Angel Inn, Liverpool-road, on account of the death of Captain Moffatt, and Mrs. Moffatt wishing to proceed to England. This first-class house will be let furnished, with immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. WEDDERBURN and HILL.

OFFICES to LET. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street. 24th July.

OFFICE TO LET, rent moderate, at J. BERNASCONI'S, 127, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET, doing a good business, near the Circular Wharf. Apply to Mr. H. VAUGHAN, 26, King-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE on a superior scale.—Gentlemen of position and known respectability requiring the above accommodation may, after exchange of references, receive the card of a private establishment where but few are admitted, and they only of the higher class. Every comfort which elegance or luxury may require will be found. The terms expected must be liberal. WICKHAM, accountant and collector, 4, Jamison-street.

STORES to LET, in Macquarie-place, occupied at present by Rabone and Co. For particulars apply to Mr HILLY, 27, Pitt-street, Sydney.

STORE TO LET, three doors from Commercial Bank in Barrack-street. The situation is central for a wholesale, retail business, or office rooms. Apply to DAVID JONES and CO.

STORES to LET, York-street.—The Stores adjoining the Oriental Bank Corporation. For terms apply at the Office.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, for Offices, TO LET. Apply to M. SACLIER, 264, George-street.

THREE ROOMS TO LET, with or without an oven. 77, Pitt-street.

TO LET.—Comfortable and Convenient Office Rooms at 212, George-street. Apply to J. TAIT and CO.

TO LET, in Forbes-street, a Verandah House, with six rooms and Hall, near William-street. Apply to Mr. E. BENNETT, 17, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To a good tenant rent moderate. Apply at Eagle Tavern, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET.—Commodious Stores and Dwelling House in the centre of George-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Joseph Simmons, sen., and Co., auctioneers. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, at a reasonable rental for Two Years, a commodious residence at Darling Point, just completed, well adapted for a family of respectability. In addition to drawing-room, dining-room, bed-rooms, &c., it has a commodious billiard room and conservatory. Apply to DOWNEY and CLARKE, Architects, office, corner of King and York streets.

TO LET, a comfortable Four-roomed House, Pitt-street South; enclosed yard, water laid on, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO., auction rooms, George-street.

TO BE LET on LEASE, for three years, the public-house known as the Governor Denison, half a mile past the dam at Cook's River, with 34 acres of land, orchard in full bearing, and a quantity of vines; coming-in £100, with £1 per week. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LET, a House, four rooms and kitchen, &c., Burton-street. Apply to J. CARTER, publican, Crown-st.

TO LET, Offices (lately occupied by Gregory, Cubitt, and Co., 216, George-street). Rent moderate for the remaining term of lease. Apply to GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, a Bedroom and Sitting-room, unfurnished. Apply 8, Wynyard-terrace.

TO BE LET, one of the Bon Accord Stores, fronting Pitt-street North and the Circular Wharf. A new and convenient entrance is about being made to this store direct from the street, which will render it very suitable for any kind of business connected with shipping or general merchandise. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, a House, 7 rooms, good well of water, &c.; rent, £1 5s. Inquire at Black's Hotel, Crown-street South; with other small houses, rent very low.

TO LET, a House in Clarence-street, containing four rooms and kitchen. Apply to Mr. JOHN O'DOWD, Forbes' Hotel, York and King streets.

TO BE LET, No. 5, Williams'-terrace, foot of Stanley-street. WICKHAM, 4, Jamison-street.

TO LET, at a low rent, Two Six-roomed Houses, Nos. 2 and 4, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street. Water laid on.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a House, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, and good well of water; rent moderate. Apply to T. CHOWNE.

TO BE LET, with a long Lease, a Farm on the Nepean River, in the Vale of Mulgoa, consisting of 400 acres, whereof 60 on the banks of the river are now under cultivation. There is a House and a few sheds. The proprietor will expend money in building if required. Apply to CAMPBELL and CO., Lower George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, that old-established House, situated in Kent-street, a few doors from Market-street, known as the Union Inn. For further particulars apply to EGAN and SON, merchants, George-street.

TO LET, for 5 or 7 years, six acres of land, within one mile of Sydney, on the Parramatta Road; abundance of water. Apply to SAMUEL LYONS, 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

TO LET, a Cottage, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, water laid on; situated 22, Lower Fort-street, near Trinity Church. Apply to J. WILCOX, 30, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a Shop, in George-street North, opposite the old Gaol; also, a House, paddock, and stables, Pitt-street South. Rent, £2 10s. each. W. REDMAN, York-street South, solicitor.

TO LET, Shop and Parlour, and Bedroom, 48, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a House, pleasantly situated. 4 rooms, shed, plenty of water; rent, 23s. Apply to J. REDGATE, brickmaker, Surry Hills.

TO LET, one of those Five Houses (the centre house), with verandahs and balcony, situated at the corner of Palmer and Liverpool streets, Wooloomooloo, containing eight rooms, with paved yard, well of water, and pump. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PAISEY and FRYER, 392, George-street.

TO LET, the House, Shop, and Premises, No. 97, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, and known as the Australian Inn, containing ten rooms, large yard, with water laid on, stables, and out-houses. The premises are well adapted for any business requiring plenty of room. Rent moderate. Apply to H. S. GIBSON, 40, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a good Stone Cottage, containing six rooms, out-houses, and every convenience for a respectable family, pleasantly situate on the Glenmore Road, Paddington, commanding extensive views of the harbour, &c. Rent £2 per week. Apply to H. S. GIBSON, 40, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET.—Offices to LET. Apply at LANGLEY'S House and Land Agency Office, 229, George-street, next the Post Office.

TO LET, Parlour and Bedroom, with kitchen. No. 262, Elizabeth-street South. Rent one pound per week.

TO LET, Balmain, the House late in the occupation of Mr. Brownrigg, containing ten rooms, large yard, and out-buildings complete. Apply to Mr. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 123, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Cleveland-street, Redfern, a Two-storied House: four rooms, hall, detached kitchen, large yard, &c. Apply to Mr. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 123, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, the Cottage adjoining the premises of Mr. S. Ashmore, Kent-street North, where enquire for particulars.

TO LET or SELL, The Hermitage, Balmain, fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family, near the New Ferry. For particulars apply to Mr. GOOLD, Post Office Hotel, York-street.

TO LET, the Upper Part of a House, between King and Hunter streets. E. CURTISS, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a Furnished Bed-room and Drawing-room, with use of kitchen. Apply corner of Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

TO LET, Two well-finished Dwelling-houses in York-street, consisting of eight rooms; front areas, back entrance, enclosed yards, water laid on, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, a House, in Bridge-street, containing 9 rooms. Apply to F. SMITH, 12, Bridge-street.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF LAW REFORM.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

THE promise of Law Reform given by the Lord Chancellor early in the present session, has been faithfully redeemed. Not only have the outlines been drawn, and the principles laid down, for the most comprehensive improvements in our legal system, but several measures of sound practical efficacy towards the accomplishment of that purpose in different departments of the law have been initiated in one or other House of Parliament, and some of the number have already made considerable progress towards legislative maturity. Whatever may have been the failures and shortcomings in other branches of Ministerial performance, there is no defalcation to regret in the department over which Lord Cranworth so ably presides.

The wide range of reformation towards which the bills already introduced are directed, will be evident from a mere enumeration of their titles. In the House of Lords, the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill and the Trial of Offences Bill have respectively reached the stage of committee. The Mercantile Law Amendment Act, with its companion measure for operation in Scotland, have passed second reading, and now lie for adjustment of details before a select committee; while a Church Discipline Bill and a County Courts Amendment Bill have been introduced and each read a first time. In the Commons, a measure entitled the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, whose effect will be to transfer the jurisdiction of the Encumbered Estates Court to the Equity tribunal in that island, has been referred to a select committee. A Court of Common Law Bill, also applicable to Ireland alone, has been read a first time; and a measure assigning to Chancery the jurisdiction over wills and probates, at present exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts, was brought forward by Sir R. Bethell, on the last night before the recess, as a fitting complement to the Church Discipline Bill laid on the table of the Upper House by the Lord Chancellor on the same evening, and the promised measure for remodelling the law relating to matrimony and divorce, which Lord Cranworth will introduce immediately after the close of the recess. For the above measures, the Government have undertaken the responsibility. There are in addition some bills prepared by private members in the same department of legislature, and accepted, for consideration, by the law advisers of the Crown. Among them may be mentioned five bills relating to the Irish Court of Chancery, brought in by Mr. Whiteside, and referred to the same select committee as the corresponding measure of the Government; a bill for establishing Equitable Councils of Conciliation, designed to arbitrate in questions between employers and employed, prepared by Mr. Mackinnon, and also sent before a select committee; and Mr. Collier's measure for reforming the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which has been brought in and read a first time.

Contemporaneously with the practical measures of reform which the Lord Chancellor has initiated, sundry vast and vague propositions have been urged upon the Legislature by ambitious theorists, who seem to conclude that we should attempt nothing until we are in a condition to do everything! These aspiring legislators object to what they term a "bit-by-bit reform." According to their doctrines, no endeavour should be made to amend the existing law—to retrench what is unwieldy, or correct what is anomalous in any one of its departments, until we were able to remodel the whole system from centre to circumference. Mr. Phillimore thus insists that all legal reforms must be prefaced by a general codification. You cannot amend the law, as the honourable member argues with some plausibility, until you know what the law is. Mr. Locke King, in a similar spirit, though with somewhat more modesty, limits the preliminary process to one of expurgation. The member for East Surrey has placed a motion on the paper, which the incidents of debate have alone prevented him from moving, for a bill to collect and cancel all the statutes that have been repealed, have become obsolete, or, from whatever cause, are now "sleeping and not in use." Sir F. Kelly, with a desperate hope of rendering immediately available the suggestion for codifying the Statute Law, proposes to divide it into sections, and attack each in turn with some measure of consolidation. This process he has attempted on his own responsibility, with regard to the enactments relating to Offences against the Person and Bills of Exchange.

Lord Cranworth has wisely acted on a very different principle. He has not waited for the completion of designs so vast, and labour so interminable, as would be involved, either in codifying or expurgating the statute-book, before attacking certain special evils and anomalies which it presents. In reply to the carping objections raised by Lord St. Leonards, the other night, the Lord Chancellor remarked that it was "to the last degree foolish to say that minor reforms should not go on because there was an expectation that larger ones might be effected." The objection is, indeed, one of the most favourite devices of the opponents to all progress and improvement. More beneficial measures have been thwarted, more honest attempts at reform paralysed, by this species of antagonism than by any other weapon in the whole armoury of Opposition. When nothing else can be urged against a Bill, it is always possible, and too often successful, to insist that matters should be left as they are "until some comprehensive measure can be prepared upon the subject." Lord Cranworth has repudiated this dilatory plea—which functionaries gifted with less energy or inferior talent have found so convenient.

The reforms proposed to be accomplished in the measures already introduced by the Government relate, it will be seen, chiefly to two departments of our legal system—Chancery and the Ecclesiastical Courts. As the guiding principle in their construction, it is further apparent that while the authority and jurisdiction of the Equity tribunal are to be enhanced and extended, that of Doctors' Commons will be largely retrenched, if not altogether abolished. In obtaining acceptances for the bills relating to the first mentioned court, much popular prejudice will unquestionably have to be overcome. Among the general public, the very name of Chancery stands in disrepute. It is supposed to be synonymous with oppression, prolixity, extravagance and ruin. Its decisions were believed to involve that "delay of justice," which Bacon pronounced to be even worse than injustice itself. These prepossessions, however, relate not to the Court of Chancery as it now is, but as it has been. There have been no improvements more able than those which the last ten years have seen effected in the procedure of the Court of Chancery. In point of time, expense, and simplicity, that tribunal may now claim rank beside any of the courts of common law; and as an admirable consequence of the amendments in its constitution, it has been rendered at once competent and fit to undertake a variety of duties which, in their nature, appropriately fell within its jurisdiction, although they have hitherto been performed by other tribunals. The gloomy predictions of Lord St. Leonards, who prophesied that if the measures brought forward by the Lord Chancellor became law, the Court of Chancery must break down from overwork, are wholly fallacious. By recent reforms, the practical labour of almost all the functionaries of that court are considerably alleviated, and much leisure afforded for the fulfilment of new duties. Even if business should accumulate too heavily upon the shoulders of any department, the constitution of Chancery affords facilities for reinforcing and extending its judicial staff without any derangement to its system of organisation.

On the other side of the account, there is hardly a voice upraised in defence of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The jurisdiction exercised in the recesses of Doctors' Commons is of the most eccentric and anomalous character, relating to branches of judicature which fell into the control of the clerical tribunal by accident, and have remained there long after the Court ceased to be clerical in anything but its name. What can be more preposterous than that questions so utterly incongruous as those relating to wills, to divorces, and to heresy, should all be referred to the jurisdiction of one tribunal, and this one whose forms, functionaries, and practitioners are totally distinct from those of any other Court of Law or Equity in the country? The authority over these diverse subjects the Lord Chancellor proposes to distribute among more fitting tribunals. As regards testamentary jurisdiction, the chief authority is to be vested in the Court of Chancery, but with a provision under which probates of undisputed Wills—that is to say, happily, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred—may be taken out without the necessity of personal attendance in the Metropolitan Court, the testament itself being safely and accessibly lodged in convenient places of deposit; while the necessary documents and legal formalities are perfected or interchanged through the medium of the London General Post. For questions relating to Church discipline, heresy, or matters matrimonial, the Government propositions are not yet before the public. It is, however, satisfactory to learn, as one leading element in their construction, that the jurisdiction heretofore wielded with regard to them by the Prerogative Court will be either wholly abrogated, or very considerably modified. We trust that no intrusive casualty may frustrate Lord Cranworth's efforts in this direction. It will have been a good year's work accomplished in the way of law reform, if nothing else is done, than to get Doctors' Commons expurgated and purified.

WHAT RUSSIA OUGHT TO DO.

(From the Globe.)

RUSSIA, we are told on all sides, is crying out for increased facilities of internal communication. Those who are accustomed to the rapid conveyances of Western Europe can barely realize, even by conscientious study and a liberal use of the imagination, the difficulties and delays attending the progress of people and articles of commerce from place to place in the vast and widely different dominions of the Czar's. The most modern and most ancient experience gives the road a high place in the catalogue of conditions essential to sound civilisation. The best way of settling a new country is to form a good road through its interior; the branches will form themselves. Population, cultivation, commerce, follow the great highways by land and water. Russia owes much to her rivers; she would owe more to railroads, or even ordinary roads, if well made and kept in good order. The war has made her feel the want of roads more intensely than she ever felt it before; but the popular cry is only the popular ratification of what the foremost and most pacific of her statesmen have long urged upon the consideration of her rulers. The great want so keenly felt by commercial men was still tolerable, for it only impeded the extension of commerce beyond a certain point; but when Russia was compelled to wage a defensive war at one corner of her empire, and that corner just the place least accessible to her troops, she found that the want of roads entailed upon her sacrifices of which we can form but a slight idea, and an exhaustion of her resources which may be measured by the terms of peace which she has been compelled to accept.

How different would have been her position had she applied to the development of her internal strength the vast sums lavished in the prosecution of aggressive designs upon her neighbours; in building vast and expensive fortresses; in constructing huge fleets, useful only for purposes of aggression; in striving to push her empire in all directions beyond the limits warranted by her internal strength, and only possible because Europe practised forbearance! How much better would it have been for Russia had she cultivated her steppes and opened her vast forests to the axe of the woodsman and the carts of the timber merchant; had she filled her rich lands with corn and cattle and a happy people, instead of filling her Black Sea harbours with ships of war, and her arsenals with the agents of destruction; had she cultivated a free intercourse with the West, instead of intrenching her ports with restrictive tariffs, and assuming an attitude of menace to all the Western and Eastern world! The productive forces of Russia, as her statists have shown, are enormous. Her products are those which the rest of the civilised world are prepared to take in almost any quantity. Instead of stimulating these forces, the late Czar pursued a career of aggression, and wasted the wealth which might have been employed in doubling and trebling itself. Retribution has fallen upon the nation he governed, and he himself died in the toils he had so industriously woven for the destruction of others.

The course of policy adopted by Russia in the Black Sea and the Caucasus affords a forcible illustration of our meaning. No doubt Russia needed an outlet to the Black Sea for the purpose of disposing of the produce of her southern provinces, and of developing the resources of those provinces. She had possession of that outlet. But, not content with a commercial dominion to which, it may not unfairly be said, she had a right, Russia chose to make the Black Sea a basis for aggressions on her neighbours. When she should have made roads through the rich steppes, she built forts and arsenals in the Crimea; when she should have connected the Don and the Volga by a canal, she built forts on the Circassian coast, and expended millions of pounds, and hundreds of thousands of lives, in establishing a precarious sway in the mountains and dominion over provinces beyond them. Instead of serving the human race by cultivating the gifts God had bestowed upon her, she coveted the property of her neighbours, and neglected internal prosperity for the sake of political empire.

If the war should have convinced Russia of her true mission among the great states of the world, if it should have led her to renounce the will of Peter the Great, and taught her to respect the laws of nature, besides having prevented her from endangering Europe, the war will have done her an essential service. By all means, we say, let her construct roads, dig canals, launch steamers on her rivers, reclaim her steppes, promote in every way her internal prosperity. Let her produce to the uttermost; she cannot produce too much, providing she open her ports to the world. The wealthier Russia becomes the wealthier Europe will become. In the noble rivalry of commerce and the arts of peace all may contend, and all may benefit. The outlet to the Black Sea remains unobstructed for Russian commerce: let Russia make the most of it to extend her commercial empire, and we shall rejoice. But if the war has not taught her that her true mission is to be one of the benefactors of the nations; if it has failed to make her see that her vast possessions and productive forces are a trust for the benefit of the whole of mankind; if she revert to her former policy of aggression, then she will have to sustain a second war waged in defence of Europe and civilisation, more deadly than this which seems so likely to close, because the Western nations will have learnt that it is not enough to deprive Russia of her arms of offence, but that they must strike at the heart of her power.

DISCONTENT AT THE MAURITIUS.

(From the Overland Commercial Gazette, 27th May.)

THE misconduct of the Government in allowing the cholera to come amongst us rankles deeply in the hearts of the inhabitants, and nothing that has taken place since the Mauritius has been a British possession has tended more to spread disaffection where dissatisfaction existed and to create it where a contrary disposition prevailed. The consequences of the negligence, indifference, and incapacity of the local Government are more serious than the Imperial Government will suppose from the despatches of the Governor. There are many colonists of French origin, large proprietors surrounded by their families, who are not indifferent to the renown which their former country has lately acquired in peace and war. They have until now admitted the benefits they have enjoyed under British rule, and have considered that these benefits have outweighed the disadvantages of the vacillating policy which has so repeatedly injured their fortunes and blighted their prospects. Freedom of speech—freedom of the press—freedom to commerce, have all been put in the balance, and where there was no stronger attachment they have admitted it was to their interest to remain subjects of the British empire. But now that the universal conviction prevails among all classes that the cholera has been twice introduced here through the inefficiency and incapacity of our administration, they do not disguise their real thoughts, and they say, "if by new arrangements between the two great powers, Mauritius was ceded to France, we should have perhaps less liberty, even less material prosperity, but we should have a Government with sufficient firmness to take proper measures to prevent the introduction of the cholera, and the traditions which we have every reason to be attached to would not be wrested from us, as they are now, without regard for our feelings or our welfare."

If any doubt is attempted to be thrown on the manner the cholera was introduced—if it is pretended that this terrible and mysterious disease could have reached us through the air, without waiting to prove how the germ of cholera was brought to our shores, the question will be asked how it was in 1819, in 1854, and in 1856, Reunion, so short a distance from Mauritius, was kept free from it. There on each of these occasions proper precautions were taken by the Government, and the disease was not allowed to be introduced. Are not these comparisons rational, and is it not evident that what has taken place in the two islands should encourage dissatisfaction here?

The injustice done by imposing on the people a language little known or spoken has been severely felt, and instead of increasing an attachment to the English language, after nine years the whole population have petitioned against the measure, and amongst the petitioners are many who petitioned in favour of its introduction in 1847.

The strong desire shown to replace bit by bit the French by the English laws has proved a complete failure, and has disgusted the whole community with our Supreme Court of Justice. It is essential that these facts should be known, and that their consequences should be well considered by the Imperial Government. It is in the interest of the colony and the Government that we make them public, with no other object in view beyond the hope of attracting attention to the Mauritius, for the inhabitants are sorely dissatisfied with the present state of our administration.

The committee of inquiry into the causes of the cholera have had several sittings; little has oozed out beyond the names of the persons examined, but enough is known already to satisfy us that there has been a culpable negligence on the part of many public officers, and a great want of energy on the part of the head of the Government. In another month the labours of the committee ought to be concluded, and it is to be hoped that the promise made to give publicity to the whole of the evidence collected will be complied with without delay. We have already stated that the inquiry is carried on with closed doors.

The town is not yet free from cholera; great uneasiness was felt generally about the 15th and 16th instant, as it was feared that the disease was returning. To the 22nd the mortality was steady at about three a day, but on the night of the 23rd there were seven or eight deaths, and in the following days a large number, some of them very sudden.

PORT DUES ON MARITIME COMMERCE.

(From the Mercantile Gazette, 2nd May.)

THE principles enunciated by the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Congress, as given in the Treaty of Peace just ratified, should not only find favour but be taken up and carried out by all the other powers, who are not parties to that treaty. No toll is to be levied on shipping merely for the navigation of the Danube, and, with the exception of necessary police and quarantine regulations, no obstacle whatever is to be offered to the free navigation of that river through its entire length. What an example does this afford to the petty State of Denmark, which levies black mail on ships proceeding to the Baltic and Northern States of Europe, simply because its Provinces border on the entrance to the great gulfs and inlets in which various commercial nations have a common property! A trade which, on the average, gives employment to 20,000 ships a-year, of which scarcely 1500 sail under the Danish flag, is unjustly taxed for the pecuniary necessities of a third-rate power. And this tax is not levied for any equitable amount of service rendered to shipping. As well might we close the Mediterranean Sea, or Turkey the Black Sea and the Danube. The collections hitherto made have more than compensated for any outlay for lights, buoys, or navigation improvements. Denmark, however, refuses to entertain the question on commercial or fiscal grounds, but clings to her right to levy the Sound Dues as a political condition of her *status* among the European Powers. Such a line of reasoning is ridiculous. Great Britain has ever been the arbiter of the balance of power in Europe, and it is our interest to see no encroachments are made on the territories of the smaller States. Hence we press so earnestly and strongly as we have done for an immediate sweeping away of the Sound Dues. Why should an unjust tax, imposed 220 years ago, and which has been tacitly acquiesced in up to the present time, be permitted to be still enforced under the altered circumstances of trade, and the vastly extended relations of maritime commerce? We murmur at the payment of a property and income tax for the maintenance of our national expenditure, and yet we have paid for years an oppressive and exorbitant passing toll for liberty to proceed into the Baltic. The United States refuses to acquiesce longer in the toll: it is clear, therefore, that the matter must speedily be brought to an issue.

It is unnecessary to refer to the great benefits that have been conferred on the world at large by an extended commerce. It has augmented the wealth and power of those nations which have encouraged and participated in it. Commerce has ameliorated the condition of mankind, extended civilisation, suppressed the slave trade, and by developing moral, mental, and physical resources, is enlarging the sphere of human happiness, and contributing to the general prosperity. It is commerce which has built up flourishing colonies in distant quarters, and thrown into active circulation the millions of wealth which of late years have given such an extraordinary impetus to manufacturing industry, to agricultural progress, and to the navigation of the seas. In many of our seaports stupendous docks, piers, wharves, breakwaters, lighthouses, and other structures have been, from time to time, erected to provide accommodation for the wants of commerce—to render ports and harbours easy of access from the sea or channel and secure from the influence of storms. These costly works have entailed a heavy expenditure, which has necessitated the levying of a tax on the commerce they sheltered, to reimburse in some measure the outlay of the capital. It is questionable, however, whether much of this expenditure should not form a charge on the revenues of the country, seeing that the nation benefits by the commerce and capital drawn to its shores. It is not easy to compute the evil of excessive port dues on maritime commerce. The subject is, we see, attracting attention in some of the large American ports. One of the New Orleans commercial journals, received by the last mail, thus speaks of their effect on that port:—

New York, the commercial emporium of the Western world, and soon to be of the whole world, justly boasts of her moderate port charges. It has been the prominent feature in her policy of municipal government to make the local tax on shipping as low as possible, while at the same time she is constantly making immense expenditures for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing tonnage of the port. The idea so popular with us of making docks and wharves a source of revenue, has never occurred to her. The receipts from this source, and far more, are liberally expended on harbour improvements. Let us see how we stand in this particular relation. The expenses incurred on a ship of 1000 tons entering and clearing from the Port of New York are 240 dollars. The expenses for a ship of the same burthen entering and clearing at New Orleans are 1458 dollars. This presents a most striking contrast. Here are the details:—

PORT CHARGES FOR A SHIP OF 1000 TONS AT NEW ORLEANS.

	Dollars.
Inward Pilotage, drawing 12 feet, at 3 50 dollars	42 00
Steam to city	643 00
Levee dues	200 00
Harbour-master's fees	30 00
Portwarden's fees	5 00
Steam to sea	475 00
Outward pilotage, drawing 18 feet, at 3 50 dollars	63 00
	1,458 00

Here is a disparity of charges between this port and New York sufficient to constitute a satisfactory profit on a voyage. Some of these charges are unavoidable, and cannot be dispensed with or even abated. From our peculiar geographical position we have a river navigation of a hundred miles to overcome before we reach the sea; and towage by steam to and from sea is indispensable. The above charge, therefore, for steam of 1118 dollars is one of necessity, and cannot be avoided. But the other charges may be very materially modified and diminished, with the most beneficial consequences.

Heavy Port Dues, it is well known, have often had the effect of diverting trade from one place to another. Causes considered trivial give a direction to trade not anticipated, and shipowners, shipmasters, and merchants too frequently realise the evil influences which heavy shipping charges have upon the trade of a place.

The admirable principles of Maritime Law laid down by the European Congress, to which we referred on Tuesday, might with advantage have been even carried still further. The declaration condemning Privateering, and giving protection to enemy's goods under a neutral flag, and neutral goods under an enemy's flag, and requiring efficient instead of paper blockades, are all that can be desired on these points; but we should like to have seen a few more important principles laid down. The question of the abolition of the Sound Dues, as we have already shown, as well as the King of Hanover's State Dues, must be immediately dealt with; but a more simple and less harrassing Quarantine system is one scarcely less worthy of prompt consideration.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

(From the Shipping Gazette, of 2nd May.)

WE published in our impression of the 15th ultimo, the report of an action, tried at the Liverpool Assizes before Mr. Baron Martin, for breach of contract, in which the matter in dispute was whether the buyers of a cargo of flour, to be delivered free on board the steamship Tamaulipas, from Santander to Constantinople, were or were not released from their contract owing to the ship not having been ready, as they alleged, to sail from Liverpool on the 4th of December, as specified in the contract. Mr. Baron Martin, at the trial, decided against the buyers of the cargo; and on appeal to the Court of Exchequer, reported in another column of our paper of to-day, that decision, it will be seen has been confirmed. The words of the contract as to the sailing of the ship were—"The vessel to sail from Liverpool to Santander on or before the 1st of December, 1855, accidents excepted; if such should happen, and the steamer not be ready to sail on the 4th of December, buyers to have the option of cancelling the contract." From the evidence it appeared that, although the ship had arrived at Liverpool previously to the 1st of December, she was prevented by an accident from sailing on that day; that on the evening of the 4th of December she was ready to sail, but the pilot declined to take her out of the harbour on account of the weather; but that on the following day the ship had started on her voyage before the buyers had time to give notice of their repudiation of the contract. Under these circumstances, Mr. Baron Martin and the Court of Exchequer considered that the repudiation could not be justified, and decided, very justly, as we think, that as far as the ship and her readiness to sail at the time specified were concerned, the contract had been complied with. The agreement between the parties was not that the buyers should have option of canceling the contract if the ship did not sail on the 4th, but if she were not ready to sail on that day; and, inasmuch as the ship was "ready" on the day specified, and would have sailed, in all probability, except that the pilot, in the exercise of his judgment, thought it prudent to wait until the next day, the buyers never became invested with the option of rescinding the contract.

There is one plea put in by the defendants on which the Court pronounced no opinion—namely, that the Tamaulipas was not ready to her time, because she was not ready on the 4th of December, before 6 o'clock afternoon, instead of earlier in the day. Such a plea as this could never be seriously insisted on, since there is no doubt that both the law and custom as to a ship's sailing or being ready to sail on a specified day are that, if the ship sails on that day any time before 12 o'clock at night, the warranty is to all intents and purposes complied with.

The case of the Tamaulipas illustrates the necessity of that caution which we have for many years impressed upon our agents and correspondents, of distinguishing in their reports to the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, between "ships sailed" and "ships ready to sail," because, however ready a ship may be, there is no certainty of her sailing until she is actually under weigh; and even then, especially if she be a steamer, some accident, however trifling, may prevent her getting out of harbour.

THE SYSTEM OF PENAL SERVITUDE IN IRELAND.

(From the Globe, 5th May.)

A VERY interesting experiment is in progress under the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, which will most probably throw considerable light upon the subject under examination by the select committee of the House of Commons on the system of penal servitude. The very greatest difficulty has been felt in providing for the restraint of those prisoners who have been kept at home in consequence of the reluctance of the colonies generally to receive convicts; and the ticket-of-leave system, as hitherto administered, has been open to objections so serious that just complaint has been occasioned. Every reader of the newspaper knows that there are a class of men who can sufficiently conform to the prison rules to obtain a specified indulgence, but who, once released from prison, either through the difficulty of finding honest employment, or through the incorrigible faults of their character, revert to old courses with an increased recklessness. Amongst the whole offences in the country, those committed by the ticket-of-leave men, although probably exaggerated with regard to numerical proportion, certainly belong to the most troublesome, if not dangerous, class. The committee necessarily has to consider three alternatives—the possibility of restoring the transportation of convicts to some colonial territories of the Crown where there might be no popular disinclination to receive them; the improvement of the ticket-of-leave system; or a much stricter and more continuous incarceration of the prisoners. The Irish Directors of Convict Prisons start from the assumption that the colonies, with the exception of Western Australia, will not receive our convicts; and they are endeavouring to give the ticket-of-leave, or, as they call it, the ticket-of-license, system such practical improvement as will render it the best method of disposing of prisoners.

They have had the subject under practical consideration for some time; and to a certain extent it may be said that the improvement of the prisons under their custody has been a continuous preparation for the experiment. Convicts have been employed in the public works at Spike Island, Haulbowline, and the forts at the mouth of Cork Harbour, or they are employed at trades in other prisons, especially in the Newgate and Smithfield prisons, appropriated to tradesmen and invalids. Newgate prison is very faulty in construction, but the attention of the directors has effected improvement, and has brought other prisons very advantageously into use under the system which they are now pursuing as a whole. Already, then, the directors have been able to carry out to a certain extent a systematic treatment of the prisoners, with a probationary training of men for the ticket of license. Subject to slight exceptions, arising from the incompleteness of the machinery which the directors have at present under command, the plan is this: the adult male prisoner sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, is, on his first arrival in the Government prisons, subjected to separate confinement. A medical officer is entrusted with the power of regulating the amount of exercise that is necessary. Afterwards a man whose conduct has entitled him to a ticket of license is removed to another prison—the stronger to Cork Harbour, and employed on the public works; tradesmen or invalids to Smithfield or Newgate, to be employed in industrial pursuits. It appears probable that the labour of the prisoners, either in the value returned to the State, or in the wares provided for the prisoners themselves, will render them, to a great extent self-supporting. Indeed, it has more than once, and not only in very recent years, been found that it is quite possible for industry of this kind to be self-supporting; while in other countries the convict labour has even been made a matter of profit. Nor is it a disadvantageous element in the moral discipline, that the prisoner should feel himself to be making compensation to that State whose laws he has offended. In the improved Irish prisons the conduct and industry of every man is under constant observation; an accurate register is kept of those who are offered employment out of doors; they are still watched under that employment, and every particular is obtained. A hold is kept over the prisoners in the higher prisons by giving them gratuities for work performed, and by the power of returning them to separate confinement, if they should relapse.

Instruction is given to the prisoners in the elements of education, and at some of the prisons lectures are delivered. In this department the National System of Education is a very useful auxiliary to the prison system. The aim of the lectures is to make them of a class that would be practically useful to the men. The effect of the education has been very decisive, and it is strikingly apparent among the women convicts.

This class the more deserves attention, since, when once women go wrong, especially when they become reckless, it is notorious that they become more reckless, more abandoned than men; and the female sex in adult years has a decidedly less aptitude for school learning than the male sex. The treatment of women in the Irish Government prisons is in many respects similar to that of men—separate confinement at first, then industrial classification, in which they are employed on works suitable to their sex, rewarded by badges and gratuities, and punished by a return to a sterner discipline. The women show a great anxiety to raise themselves, and to overcome faults that bring them into blame. Mrs. Lidwell, the Superintendent of the Cork depot, observes that "as they make progress in school education, their conduct in the prison proportionately improves; and some who have come from the county jails with very turbulent characters, and apparently of very violent dispositions, have become, under the influence of education, conformable to discipline." The great stumbling-block to improvement had been the low and depressing opinion that prisoners in general hold of their own qualifications, believing it to be impossible that they are susceptible of improvement. It is important, as bearing on this subject, and also on the general subject of education, that out of the prisoners in Mountjoy Prison, Mr. M'Gauran found that 96.2 per cent. were almost without any education at all.

If the female prisoners are more difficult to deal with in respect to education and discipline the case is no better in providing employment for them on release. In industrial pursuits, persons of their own class refuse to associate with them: families will not receive them as domestic servants. And we cannot wonder, when we remember the too true complaint of the settlers in New South Wales as to the manner in which convicts, male and female, demoralised the children of their families. The difficulty is to be met in Ireland by a plan which has been very successful in France—the foundation of an independent charitable institution, resembling one founded by M. Demetz, in 1837, in connexion with the prison of St. Lazare, and under the presidency of Madame de Lamartine. This association provides employment for discharged female prisoners, and subsequently finds situations for them in private families or workshops carefully selected: the society continuing its watch over the women after they left its own immediate care. This society has restored 700 young girls to honest life: and a similar society at Montpelier has restored 360 since 1847, with 6 relapses—1 2-3 per cent. Several charitable ladies in Dublin have undertaken to manage a similar institution in order to combat the special difficulty in regard to female convicts, who now constitute about 630 out of the 3460, the gross number of convicts in Ireland.

THE FOREIGN LEGIONS.

(From the United Service Gazette, 3d May.)

As there were people, no doubt, who grumbled at the grand display last Wednesday, and held it a thousand pities that, now peace has been restored, John Bull should have been to the expense of increasing his fleet, and building a vast flotilla of gun boats and mortar vessels:—so there are people, no doubt, who regard our newly-raised Foreign Legions in exactly the same light, and hold it a blunder they were raised at all, seeing that the conclusion of all belligerent operations has followed close upon their formation.

In neither of these opinions, we need scarcely tell our readers, do we concur; on the contrary, we think it in the last degree improbable that Russia would have yielded so speedily as she has done had not our Government, in pursuance of an eminently sagacious policy, so augmented our navy and our army as to increase infinitely the chances in our favour should a recurrence be had to hostilities. The extent of our preparations for war daunted the Russian heart, overcame its obstinate pride and insensate conceit, and contributed quite as effectually to accelerate a pacification as if our gunboats had floated on the shoaly waters of the Neva, or our valiant Swiss, German, and Italian Legionaries had, with all their historical valour, earned fresh laurels under British colours. Russia, appalled at the magnitude of our resources, imitated the prudence of Ancient Pistol: "Quiet thy cudgel, thou dost see I eat;" but truly if we had wanted the sense to flourish the cudgel, as we have indubitably done, the leek would not have been eaten. Russia would not have succumbed and submitted to terms but for our "arrangements," as Mr. Gye would say, "next season." We account, then, the levying of these Foreign Legions—for it is with them we are now specially concerned—a measure not simply prudent, but a measure whose prudence was justified by the event, and we esteem ourselves quite as much indebted for the peace to Baron Stutterheim's brave fellows who rallied under our flag at Scutari, Heligoland, at Shorncliffe, and at Dover, as we are to Lord Clarendon himself. The only ground for lamentation connected with the subject is, that our gallant friends were not indulged with the opportunity they so ardently desired of evincing their hereditary bravery, and their decided devotion to the Sovereign whose uniform they wore. For this, *their* disappointment, we reasonably feel; but when we recollect that the mere fact we had drawn from the military nations of the Continent new supplies of military strength, contributed to render the Russian Government desirous of peace, we cannot, for the life of us, regard with feelings other than those of gratification the embodiment of these fine regiments.

Well, peace has come, and certain questions arise. The first question is shortly this—At the time the Foreign Legions were raised, neither the volunteers who flocked to our standard nor the Government who invited them thither contemplated a speedy cessation of the war. The belief then was general—mark, we are imputing no bad faith to our recruiting agents—but, the belief was well nigh universal that Russia would fulfil Nicholas's boast, and spend her last rouble and her last man ere she would give in. It was a belief warranted by facts; it derived authority from the credence placed in it by distinguished statesmen. There was not a single man who took the oath of fidelity to our banners that did not believe but that he was engaging himself in a service which would outlast at least the moiety of a decade, perhaps a decade itself. Surely, officers never would have resigned the commissions they held in Austrian, Bavarian, Saxon, and other armies, under the supposition that with three months' pay—no, nor thirty months' pay they should be turned off out of our service after the lapse of some twelve or fourteen months! We should be sorry to undo, now that we have incurred all the expense and trouble which the recruiting, the equipment, and the disciplining of these corps have necessitated—what are we to do with them? Certainly, the terms and stipulations on which these gallant foreigners took service with us were fixed and settled at the time they severally enlisted. Certainly it was then mutually arranged between them and our Government that, when no further occasion existed for their services, they should receive—the officer three months, the non-commissioned officer and private a twelvemonth's pay, over and above what was respectively due to each at the period of disbandment; the Government contracting, at the same time, to give them a free passage to their several countries or to North America, as they might individually prefer. Such were the terms of "the bond," and should Government be prepared to deal with these fine fellows in a pettifogging spirit, why, a faithful adherence to these terms is all we can expect at Government's hands. But then two considerations arise, both of which deserve a notice. Is the Government responsible for the exaggeration of their foreign recruiting staff which, it is likely enough, did not sink below, even if it rose to the level of, Serjeant Kite, as far as elocution were concerned; but undoubtedly, the impression they made was that the recruiting would have a longer service of them exacted than that of twelve months. Is it at all probable that if a twelve months' service was all they expected would have been exacted of them that the Civic Guard at Hamburg would, in dozens, have taken refuge on board the Otter? that the free spirits of Dusseldorf and Cologne would have braved the displeasure of their own Government and have joined our service?

With the officer the case is stronger still. We have in these Legions not Swiss officers only, although we believe the disputes which the Sonderbund gave rise to have made us pretty strong in that respect, but we have Austrian, Bavarian, and, we fancy, Saxon officers as well, each of whom has forfeited his commission as a foreign officer, by the mere fact of accepting one from our Queen. In the German Legion, for instance, we find that nearly all the officers have given up good appointments at home against the wishes of their Governments. A large number of officers are from Hanover and Brunswick, sons of officers who served with distinction in the late King's German Legion.

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They know the liberal way in which their fathers were treated by the English nation, and they, therefore, did not hesitate to leave their service when England wanted troops. There is also in the German Legion a great many Englishmen, who formerly were officers in the Austrian army, who also gave up their situations in order not to be idle, when their native country was engaged in a war. These gentlemen under the proposed disbandment will be placed in a most painful position; and, considering that at the period they brought their skill and professional knowledge to help us, no prospect whatever existed of a speedy cessation of the war, we think they merit at our hands a most generous and liberal construction of the agreement subsisting between them and us. Should we deal with them in a mere Shylock spirit, we may find, when it is too late, that when we shall require their aid again, we shall see how our niggardly spirit, being known over the whole continent, will in spite of our conjuring, fail us—how these brave spirits will fail us.

As a nation, Englishmen are gallant fellows, but for the most part they lack that chivalrous temperament which inspires the people of other climes. Don't let us think, then, that mere money will at any time buy Military aid, or that, because the first storm-cloud has disappeared from our sky, we shall not speedily want the assistance we seem so ready to dispense with at once. Thus commenting on the stupid policy expounded by Mr. Peel, we are carried to the second point we promised to touch on, and desire briefly to inquire whether, regarding the matter in its aspect of the narrowest selfishness, we can altogether forego Foreign Legions? Our impression is, that we cannot. Our Colonial Empire is largely developing itself, and the necessity daily increases that the coercive Forces of Government should increase in a like ratio. We have three battalions altogether in Australasia, and admirably as they are commanded, we confess to a dislike of seeing them there not that we doubt for a moment but that officers and men do their duty. *Tout au contraire*—our accounts from the colonies point to an exactly opposite result. Yet still is the conviction strong on our mind that the discipline and efficiency of a regiment is decidedly impaired when the regiment exists only in detachments, when half a company is here, another half there, when the major (we allow one at the depot at home) instead of being the help of the lieutenant-colonel commanding, has himself practically an independent command, when, indeed, the symmetry of our military system is ruthlessly impaired. Make sure the disasters which occurred in the Crimea had their source in a large measure from the cause that our regiments had been so much "cut up," that "while wife did dine at Edmonton, so I did dine at Ware;" that while head-quarters were at Weedon a captain, with his due proportion of subalterns, were acting as policemen at Wolverhampton. In the colonies, especially at the Cape of Good Hope, and still more especially in New South Wales and in Van Diemen's Land, the matter is greatly worsened. Why not then, send out these Legions to such distant settlements? The migratory spirit is strong amongst the Germans and Italians. Through all history they have been famous as travellers. Give up to them certain proportions of the Crown Lands, what may be lacking buy for them and settle them down. We shall find our profit in the transaction, and shall realize the advantages which Austria found when in that delta of the Danube which lies just below Pesth and Buda—naturally a mere swamp—she settled there a German colony, which she was steady in benefiting throughout all her disasters. Those who, like ourselves, have traversed the Danube from the embouchure of the Wien to the flood which carries the steamer over Sulina bar, can testify to the industry that has made a mere swamp blossom like the rose. Let us repeat the experiment—let us, by giving these Foreign Legions the opportunity at least of settlement in our out-lying dependencies, redeem at once our character for good faith, and augment the military strength and reputation of the Empire.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

(*From the Mark Lane Express, 5th May.*)

The lecture delivered before the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, last Wednesday, brings it under fresh obligations to Professor Way. There is, perhaps, no branch of agricultural chemistry more interesting than a review of its progress, especially in relation to the food of plants. From time immemorial, agriculturists have been familiar with the fact that land under culture requires an artificial supply of manure; but it is only within the last hundred years that any definite knowledge, chemically speaking, has existed as to the nourishment required by the vegetable kingdom; for, prior to the days of Black, the discoverer of the chemical properties of quick-lime, Lavoisier, to whom is mainly due the modern theory of combustion, Priestley, who discovered the constituent elements of the atmosphere, and Cavendish, the "Newton of chemistry," all was hidden in the chaotic mysteries of alchemy; and even up to the commencement of the present century, how little was done to disentangle this all-important science from the hypothetical speculations of the past! The experimental researches and discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy, dated from 1801, commmenced a new era, in which public attention—more particularly that of the agricultural world—was drawn to their importance. It was not, however, until the works of Liebig were published in this country that English farmers, as a body, can be said earnestly to have embraced chemistry as a useful science; but since then the rapid progress made is incredible, while the science itself, though once repudiated, is now universally acknowledged as second to none. This, perhaps, is in a great measure due to the successful labours and popular works of the late Professor Johnston, Messrs. Nesbit, Lawes, and others.

Agricultural chemistry is thus, scientifically speaking, but of very recent origin—a science, too, whose history presents to the inquiring mind discoveries more than ordinarily interesting. A very condensed review of these—forming, as they do, the successive links in the chain of progress—will suffice to prove this. First, for example, those made during the latter part of the last century threw a faint glimmering of light on the manurial nature or fertilizing influence of the atmosphere, with the action and use of organic manures The labours of Sir Humphrey Davy and his coadjutors, home and foreign, again, during the early part of the present century, advanced our knowledge of the elementary substances of the inorganic portion of the soil. The mineral theory of the food of plants received a still farther advance from the talented pen of Liebig, whose eloquence and professional enthusiasm in the great cause at issue appear to have led him to attach a greater importance to mineral manures than was justly due, or even what he himself ever intended (judging from his more recent works in reply to Mr. Lawes). Since the translation of Liebig's works, a more extensive acquaintance with geology, mineralogy, and the physiology of plants has been, and is now, pointing to the propriety of using both organic and inorganic manures.

Throughout the whole of our subject, conclusions appear to hinge on two prominent points deserving of special notice: first, that hitherto experimental inquiry has, with few exceptions, taken the precedence of scientific; in other words, that practice with science, or experimental science, can only now be received, as we have frequently stated in the columns of the *Mark Lane Express* of late; and second, that for the future a better mechanical comminution of the soil, under successful steam culture, promises to be productive of the most important results in agricultural chemistry—reconciling jarring differences now existing, such as those which lately took place between Liebig and Lawes, and uniting farmers as a body to manure in accordance with the common principles of chemistry, so to speak, each responding to the demands of his own farm, crops, and climate.

In both these cases how prominent a place does Practice occupy, and how subordinate a one Science! No doubt, as principles are better understood, they will be more uniformly reduced to practice, as stated above; but before implicit confidence can be placed in them, they must be first tested by experiment; and such is the perseverance of those farmers in the field who understand chemistry, that their labours have every appearance of continuing, as they have hitherto done, to anticipate those of the chemist in the laboratory. In point of fact, the laboratory at present would be unable to comply with all the analytical demands of the field, were they made; for how many analyses ought every farmer yearly to have, in order to enable him to know the chemical state of his soils and crops, and what changes are taking place?

An endless variety of examples may be adduced in support of these general conclusions, one or two of which will suffice for the present.

During the last century, the minds of its more intelligent agriculturists, such as Platte, Ramsey, Evelyn, Moore, Bradley, Tull, and others, were grasping at the improvements of the present, and even superintending their reduction to practice in many cases, though in a rude manner. That they were ignorant of much that is now known, cannot be questioned; but, although unable to account satisfactorily for many chemical phenomena, they were nevertheless cognizant of their existence. Who, for example, has ever advocated more enthusiastically and more confidently drainage, deep culture, and the aëration of the soil and crops, as now practised at Lois Weedon, than Platte, Evelyn, and Tull? Who has ever been, practically speaking, better acquainted with the fertilising influence of the atmosphere and of thunder-showers? or who ever understood in a higher degree the advantages arising from applying clay to sandy land, sand to clays, and such like mixtures of soil, involving the mineral-manure theory, than they? With regard to manures individually, almost all the substances, organic and inorganic, now used, were then applied to the soil in some form or other. No doubt, Peruvian guano was not then introduced into England; but Peru herself was discovered, and its successful application there witnessed and appreciated. Again, Moore was so sanguine of having solved the golden problem of steam-culture, that he sold his farm horses! In all these cases, it was the results of experiments which dictated further progress; while the principles sought to be reduced to practice were identical with those of the present day, though less perfectly understood.

Between the commencement of the present century and 1840, again, the agricultural chemist was as unable to overtake, in his laboratory, the intelligent farmer in the field, as before; and between the latter period and the present day, how much more has been done? Last year, for example, we visited our native parish, after an absence of sixteen years. When we left, few farmers, except those who had been educated at some of our universities, knew anything scientifically of chemistry; now, the great bulk of them are familiar with the writings of Liebig, Johnston, Nesbit, and others, and also with the generality of the artificial manures; but, in principle, agricultural practice is there essentially the same as when we left. At one time, irrigation was common on every farm having a command of water, but was given up about the commencement of the present century. In one or two cases, the liquid-manure system of Ayrshire is now being introduced; covered homesteads are common; while steam-culture, and its "golden sheaves," are as familiar in farmers' mouths as "household words." These are facts which speak for themselves, showing the relative positions of the laboratory and the field in the great march of progress.

But while experiment demands its well-merited dues, the fact must not be overlooked, that the question ultimately resolves itself into the progress of chemical knowledge in the field *versus* the progress of chemical knowledge in the laboratory; the mind which conducted the experiments at Rothamstead *versus* the mind which conducted the experiments at Giessen. Many of our practical farmers are now well versed in this branch of science. Indeed it may be safely affirmed that they include amongst them some of our best agricultural chemists; and that further progress will in no small degree depend upon their deductions in and suggestions from the field, whether we refer to improved culture and fertilization from the atmosphere, or to the manufacture of artificial manures, solid or liquid, and their application to the soil.

Admitting thus much, however, the counter fact ought ever to be borne in mind that the number of farmers who master chemistry, are few when compared with those who do not; that agricultural experiments are of little chemical value unless performed under the superintendence of those possessing the necessary knowledge of chemistry, to control them, judgment being always of more value than mere length of experience; and that every experiment in agriculture is only applicable, generally speaking, to its own individual case, owing to the diversity of soil, climate, and other circumstances. The Rothamstead experiments, for example, are only applicable in every point to Rothamstead; the Lois Weedon ones to Lois Weedon; Tiptree Hall to Tiptree Hall, and so on. No doubt general principles are elicited in each of the three cases quoted; but what is their value to me, unless I have judgment to determine whether my farm comes within such rules or no? because the action of the atmosphere on the soil at Lois Weedon keeps a supply of availabl mineral food for plants, is no valid reason for concluding that the action of the atmosphere on a different quality of soil, as a purely silicious sand, will do so; for nothing could be more absurd than deductions of this kind, however frequently they may be drawn.

The object of the proposed lectures or reports being annually to bring before the Society what progress has been made in agricultural chemistry during every past year, the above facts greatly enhance, so to speak, their value, especially to those not versed in chemistry, while they call upon the few who are masters of this science to co-operate with the lecturer in the laborious work over which he presides. The exertions of no individual, however Herculean and however persevering they may be, can overtake such a work, or even keep pace with the progress of things. Looking at the geological map on the wall, and contemplating the vast variety of soils which it exhibits, and how diversified these individually are, from accumulations of drift, with the equally-diversified character of our climate, members of the Society present must have felt the full force of what we have just said; and how broad, and comparatively unknown as yet, is the field to be explored, before the chemical resources of such a variety of soils can be known, and what part each is capable of performing, along with the agency of the atmosphere and a sufficiency of moisture, in supplying plants with organic and inorganic food. But union, with a systematic organisation of geological data, would enable Professor Way to bring annually before the Society invaluable reports—a union in which we hope landlords will act a conspicuous part, as they are more deeply interested in getting the soils on their estates analyzed.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN 1855.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, 17th April.*)

Under this title, the *Bankers' Circular* of last week contains an extremely well-digested analysis of the returns of the Bank of England during the past year, coupled with the observations that they are, as now issued, very incomplete, and require a radical reform. It is observed that they do not furnish sufficient mercantile information. One of the most important considerations in these returns, and of which we have frequently complained, is the absence of all information of a commercial character. We need not inform our banking and commercial readers that the Bank of England has always two classes of customers to supply from its resources of credit—the commercial community on the one hand, and the financial or speculative on the other; sometimes the interests of these two parties are completely antagonistic, and end in mutual disadvantage; but the Bank of England returns afford no information as to which of the two is in the ascendant, because its commercial and speculative transactions are mixed up together; and they are rarely shown in a separate form but through the process of a parliamentary investigation, or by a return called for by some member of either house. When we consider the enormous power it exercises over the whole property of the kingdom, we do firmly assert that the public are entitled to receive at its hands a much greater amount of information than can be gathered from the returns which are at present issued weekly. Why should not these returns also be in the hands of the public at least six days sooner than they now appear? Why should not the amount of commercial bills under discount be represented by a single item, and advances upon securities by another? We should no longer be liable to confuse the "great pressure" at the Bank by mercantile demands with mere speculations in the Stock and Share markets; there is no possible reason why the mercantile class should not occupy a special position in the periodical returns of the Bank; we have always understood that these returns were originally published, that men occupied in mercantile pursuits might gain from them some useful information in the conduct of their business, but as they now stand that is impossible. In comparing the power of the Bank of England to issue notes during the year 1855 with former periods, it will be found that it has materially diminished, from the fact of the amount of gold having diminished by which it has been regulated. The Bank, on the 23rd of June, enjoyed a greater power of issue in 1855 than in 1854; but it was reduced to a lower point than in the former year, the fluctuation from the highest to the lowest being £6,989,910, or 22 per cent. It must be understood that these sums do not represent the actual amount of notes in circulation, but the greatest extent to which the Bank can issue under any circumstances.* The circulation of notes during the past year was diminished during the latter six months by £2,819,775, at the highest point was £2,680,395 below that of 1853. The metallic assets of the Bank, which had reached nearly 20 millions in 1853, and had fallen to about 15½ millions in 1854, were partially recovered in 1855, and in the month of June had reached £17,429,435, but declined until it stood at £10,189,465 on the 29th day of December. From January to July there was, with few exceptions, a gradual increase of specie in the issue department; and during the second half-year a gradual diminution, caused principally by the drain for war purposes. It appears also that the purchases of gold were upwards of £8,000,000, and that its sales were above £3,000,000 during the year. During the first half-year the increase of specie was, by direct purchases by the Bank, which, after deducting the sales, left in the hands of the Bank upwards of £5,000,000. During the third and fourth quarter very little more than half the quantity of gold was taken to the Bank, while a much larger quantity was delivered. The metallic assets of the Bank have risen above those of the previous year; but the continual demands upon the Bank for specie have also caused it to fall to a lower point. No portion of the metallic assets of the Bank consisted of silver in the Issue Department in 1855; the last amount held was on the 20th of September, 1853. The banking department of the Bank of England during the year 1855 was principally acted upon by the continuance of the war, and although the Treasury account was aided during the year by £16,000,000, the public deposits did not much exceed £8,000,000 as its highest amount. The private deposits were well sustained in 1855, and gradually increased from £9,981,364, on the 6th of January, to £15,048,543, on the 22nd of July. The total amount of liabilities stood at £31,951,505 on the 20th of January, and at £38,867,000 on the 22nd of September. The most important item in the banking department is that of "other securities," which comprises not only the amount of bills under discount, but also the amount of moneys advanced by the Bank on the deposit of securities. The amount under this head was very large during 1855, the highest amount was £19,971,293 on the 6th of October, and the lowest £12,305,431 on the 9th day of June; there appears to have been very little fluctuation during the first six months of the year, but subsequently the demand upon the Bank for accommodation became increased, and forced the amount up to nearly £20,000,000. The reserve of notes, or the margin of power to issue, exhibited a gradual increase so long as the bullion of the Bank increased, and on the 23rd day of June it had reached the highest point, as trade had been to a certain extent contracted, there was a diminished demand upon the Bank for such purposes, and the private securities show very little variation; but, with the diminution of gold in the Bank the demand for Bank accommodation increased and reduced the margin of issue to £4,262,560 the lowest point on the 29th of October. The total amount of coin and bullion in both departments of the Bank has fluctuated between £18,167,026, the highest amount, and £10,735,312 the lowest. The next point to bring under notice is the Bank rate of discount. The changes made under this head during the year 1855 are shown in the following statement, with the comparative position of the Bank at each period:—the first alteration was from 5 to 4½ per cent.

1855.	Rate of Discount.	Total Bullion.	Notes in Circulation.	Notes in Reserve.	Price of Consols.
April 5...	4½ per cent.	15,078,818	19,812,360	8,580,140	92½
May 3...	4 "	15,619,219	20,168,430	8,742,000	89
Ju. 14...	3½ "	18,000,716	19,535,195	11,814,200	91½
Sep. 6...	4 "	14,939,118	20,104,630	8,263,380	90½
" 13...	4½ "	13,698,425	19,713,470	7,390,800	90½
" 26...	5 "	12,938,928	20,163,685	6,195,570	88½
Oct. 4...	5½ "	12,279,281	20,291,555	5,473,470	87½
" 18...	6 per cent. on bills not exceeding 60, and 7 per cent. on bills not exceeding 95 days to run	11,230,207	20,371,745	4,310,485	87½

The minimum rate of interest stood at 5 per cent. from January to April the 5th, and was subsequently altered eight times, and during the second half-year was increased at the rate of 100 per cent. During the year 1854 the minimum rate was at 5 per cent. for forty weeks, and for twelve weeks at 5½ per cent. The quantity of gold and silver received and declared by the Bank of England, in the Bullion Department, up to the end of 1855, shows an increase of 453,616 ounces of gold received in 1855, when compared with the previous year, and an increase of 43,906 ounces in the quantity delivered; but the quantity received by the Bank in 1855 was much less than in 1853, when its value was upwards of £19,000,000 sterling. The quantity of silver received in 1855 was less by 1,732,506 ounces compared with the previous year; but silver has represented no part of the operations of the Bank in the issue department.

* This regulation has been departed from during the year for which the latest returns are given, by the Bank being allowed to issue notes upon £14,475,000 of securities, instead of £14,000,000, as formerly.

A VISIT TO NICARAGUA.

Mr. William D. Snyder, a Connecticut farmer, who some months ago made a visit of observation to Nicaragua, published the following intelligent and interesting letter on the subject, in the New York papers, on his return home by way of that city:—

"We arrived at last at the city of Granada, and met a sentinel of Walker's army, who told us to hurry up or we would get into the guard-house. Having letters of introduction to the American consul, I proceeded to his residence, and without stopping to present them, I asked him if he knew where we could procure lodgings. He very kindly sent a servant with us, and after an hour's search we were offered the privilege of swinging a hammock in the court of one of the houses. Having no hammocks, our next effort was to secure them, and after a long search we succeeded in buying a couple at two dollars each. We returned, tied them up, got into them, and passed the remainder of the night in gazing at the stars and fighting mosquitoes. We learned the next morning that we were fortunate in securing as good accommodation as we did, as many of our companions had slept in the Government barracks, and some on benches about the Plaza. Mr. Squires, a carpenter, one of the passengers, who had gone on with his family, succeeded in getting a house, and during the remainder of my stay there myself and Mr. Squires' friend, a Mr. Jackson, of Sharon, Connecticut, a farmer, remained with them, and we were supplied with the best living which the country afforded. We still continued, however, to sleep in hammocks, which we hung high, to avoid the lizards which abound there. My next two weeks were occupied in looking about the country in the vicinity. My opportunities of observation were abundant, and I will now proceed to state succinctly the facts of importance which I desire to communicate. First, I propose to show the inducements for farmers to emigrate to the land which has been called the 'garden of the world.' The offer of from 250 to 300 acres of land as a free gift is held out to the worthy farmer; and on the Northern Light going out I found eight farmers on board, who had been lured from their homes in the United States by the golden promises held out by Nicaragua. Mr. Jackson, who with myself boarded with Mr. Squires, had sold his farm in Connecticut to emigrate, got discouraged, was taken sick, and died in three days. Four of the others went out from Granada, with other parties, to examine the country, and were gone over three days. They hired mules and went to Messiah. Two of the number were taken sick with the fever before their return and died. The other two returned to Granada, where one died with fever three days after. The remaining three left, determined to get out of the country as soon as possible. Another party of farmers, some from California, went down to examine a region of country, said to be very fertile, situated between Rivas and Virgin Bay. Two of the parties were taken sick with the fever while absent, and the others returned to Granada, filled their claims to the land they had staked out; after which they returned to the land to commence operations. But while at Virgin Bay, on my way home, I saw one of these gentlemen and talked with him. He was very low with the fever himself, and beyond the hopes of recovery. He told me that soon after returning to commence working their claims, they were taken down with the fever, and when he left his location, four of the number were lying there too sick to be removed. I learned from a Government officer that these claims were the first which have been filed for farms, since Walker's government had been established, and that up to that time not a spade had been stuck into the ground, on Government land, by an American. As regards the fertility of the soil, some parts of the state are very fruitful; but I do not think an American can make a living on any amount of land. From all that I can judge the Government land for agricultural purposes is worthless. I believe that the labour required to clear up sufficient land of the underbrush to enable a person to live from it (if he could live from any amount of land), if the labour were applied to five acres of land in rendering it fertile, and devoting it to gardening purposes and fruit near here, it would make a man independent. I think a person is far better off who is working on a farm at 50 cents a day and his board, than he would be at Nicaragua with 1000 acres of land. After they have got the land in their possession, if they live long enough to build a house, they will find that the labour of clearing land enough to raise an acre of corn will be more than they can endure. The land is covered with an almost impenetrable underbrush, which forms the retreat of countless snakes and scorpions. Numbers of farmers who have gone out for the purpose of taking up land were in Granada when I left, some dying, some sick, and others without the means of getting away, discouraged and disheartened. I took much pains to test all the tropical fruits of the country, and would not give our apple and peach for the whole catalogue. The inducements to mechanics are but little better, if any. Mr. Squires, the carpenter, who went out on the Northern Light, who had a good chest of tools, and was an excellent workman, was making from three to five dollars per day, but he told me this could not last more than a few weeks, as there was nothing in his line to do except repairing windows, small jobbing, and making an occasional store-counter. A young man, also a carpenter, who went out with his brother, was employed by the Government in making coffins, which is the most lucrative employment in the place. He was taken sick at six o'clock in the evening, and at four the next morning he was dead, and that day was buried in a coffin which he had made himself. He was perfectly temperate in his habits, and in excellent health up to the moment when he was taken sick. His brother came home in the Northern Light a few days since sick with the fever, and it was only by careful nursing on the voyage that he was enabled to reach his home alive. Mr. R. T. Starr, for many years cutter and foreman in the tailoring establishment of William T. Jennings and Co., of Broadway, is the only man in Granada who is making money at his trade, he having the patronage of the Government as well as nearly all the private citizens. Many mechanics, unable to find employment, get out of money, have no means of living, and are thus forced to leave the country. There is still another class of emigrants who are fired with military enthusiasm, and to them I have but little to say. Generally, they have no honest employment here, and do not want any. At least six of this class, who left New York on the 24th January, died the next day after their arrival, while on their way from Granada to Leon, where they had been ordered to march, musket in hand, under a scorching sun. I did not learn how many more died before reaching Leon, but was informed that the captain of the company, mounted on a mule, went on to Leon for a physician. The filibuster leaves New York in high spirits, but when he gets into General Walker's power he will be as tame and submissive as a sick lamb. In walking around among the troops I have seen them in tears over their desolate situation, it being impossible for them to leave the army. Walker lets off no man, however urgent the necessity may be. I have seen a very worthy young man plead the sickness of his mother and her destitution as a reason for his return, and the only answer he got was a peremptory order to go back to his company. There are very worthy young men in the army, but among them all there is a general dissatisfaction and disappointment. Their food is very poor, and their pay is barely enough for their washing expenses. The captains receive only six dollars per week, and sickness prevails in the army to an alarming extent. For labouring men to emigrate the inducements are quite as few. One man who left Granada on the day I did, to return, was seized with the fever on the way down the lake. At Virgin Bay he was treated by a physician, who thought that he might venture to start for home. He did so, and on the second day out from San Juan he died, and his body was thrown overboard. I understood that he was formerly a policeman in New York. Two Irishmen, brothers, went out in the Northern Light, but one became discouraged on arriving at San Juan and returned. His brother, however, went on with me to Granada. He got employment, at a dollar and a half per day, at driving the Government cart. He was a healthy and strictly sober man, but, one week after his arrival, was seized with the fever and died. It is impossible for an American to work in that climate, particularly those from the Northern States. They become debilitated and weak, and those who are in the habit of drinking sufficiently to irritate the stomach almost invariably die. Granada is the great dead-house of the country. Three miles from the city is a pond, which, in the dry season, becomes putrid, and the wind, which almost always blows from that direction, sends a miasma over the city; and this, with rum and dirt, is the cause of the unhealthiness of the place. When I left there were about 400 Americans in the place, and they were dying at the rate of five per day on an average. It is said that Leon, a place 100 miles above Granada, and reached by mules, is much more healthy. Virgin Bay, Castillo, and Don Carlos, are comparatively healthy."

CAUTION TO CAPTAINS OF EMIGRANT VESSELS.

On glancing over our English files (says the *Melbourne Herald*) we find that the passengers by the Shalimar on her last voyage from Melbourne to Liverpool, were not remarkably well satisfied with the treatment they received on board, and the consequence was that in one instance an action was brought by one of the passengers in the Court of Exchequer against the owners of the vessel for damages. The following is an account of the trial:—

PARROTT V. PILKINGTON.

Mr. Keating and Mr. Le Breton were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Wilde and Mr. Milward appeared for the defendants.

This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages from the defendants, as the owners of the ship Shalimar, for the breach of their contract entered into by them with the plaintiff, on taking passages for himself, his wife, and child, as second cabin passengers from Melbourne to Liverpool last spring. The breaches alleged by the plaintiff were, omission to provide for the passengers during the voyage sufficient and wholesome food, and a competent cook, as set forth in the dietary advertised in the colony, and sufficient and cleanly accommodation in respect of water closets. The defendants paid £19 10s. into court as to the first breach, and as to the second and third they traversed the contract and breach. The Shalimar is a clipper ship, belonging to the White Star line, trading between Liverpool and Melbourne, and sailed from England with cargo and emigrants to Melbourne in November, 1854, on her first voyage. Having arrived in safety, and after a speedy voyage, which, as the last was, no doubt, the fastest on record, the defendants' agents advertised her return voyage in March last, when the plaintiff, who was a flour merchant in Melbourne, engaged passages for himself, his wife, and child in the second cabin, for which he paid the sum of £82 10s. There were 17 first-class, 40 second-class, and 90 third-class passengers. The dietary for the first was unlimited, the passage being £65; that for the second and third classes was ample on paper, though limits, varying in the proportion of the fares, were placed upon them, and a cook was promised to each class. After the Shalimar had been at sea a fortnight, complaints were made by the second and third class passengers of the quality of the flour, as being both sour and musty. The biscuits were declared to be mouldy and bad, and the cookery execrable, the peasoup being described as thin, dirty, greasy water with hard bullets in it, which was sometimes burnt, sometimes underdone, and sometimes overdone. Some of these complaints were brought under the notice of the captain and surgeon, who admitted them to be well-founded in part, and did their best to remedy them; but the cook was no cook, but a carpenter or fisherman by trade, who was working his passage home, so that no great improvement could be expected in that department, and the passengers were fain to content themselves with the national right of grumbling. In this they indulged till they actually began to laugh in bitterness at the soup, and puddings, and bread, while some of them took to chronicling their grievances in the shape of a diary or log. In these compositions, one of which was produced in Court, there were entries not only of bad, but of deficient food, and it appeared that before the end of the voyage, which was a short one, and occupied just 77 days, the supply fell off in respect of tea, coffee, potatoes, and rice. In addition to this there were constant complaints of the filthy condition of the waterclosets, the details of which we may well be excused from entering into. Shortly after the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool a deputation of the discontented passengers waited upon the owners, who proposed a reference to Captain Schomberg, the emigration agent at that port. All the malcontents except the plaintiff, appear to have assented to this, and the captain awarded £5 to each second-class, and £4 to each third-class passenger. The plaintiff, deeming that this award was wholly unsatisfactory, brought this claim before a jury, and in support of it to-day presented himself and several of his fellow-passengers, who agreed in stating in round terms that their treatment was "most shameful." The plaintiff stated that he had fortunately laid in a good stock of provisions, on which he fell back, and that but for this foresight the condition of his wife and child would have been worse than it was.

Mr. Wilde, on the part of the defendants, contended that the complaints of the plaintiff and all the other passengers were exaggerated; that, like all landsmen at sea, time hung heavily on their hands; and that they betook themselves to the "truly British privilege" of grumbling, to pass the dull hours. As to the facts he urged and proved by the evidence of the captain, steward, mate, and several of the passengers, that to obviate the complaints which had been before made of the colonial agents, the Shalimar had been provisioned with best flour at Liverpool sufficient for the return voyage; that some other was laid in at Melbourne: and that all of it was good till very hot weather set in, which made it sour. This, which the witnesses for the defendants said was the only fault which could be attributed to the flour was the inevitable result of the weather—a cause wholly beyond the control of the defendants. As to the sugar, it was proved that an abundance was laid in; but it fell short because some one had pilfered the store, and for this the defendants ought not to be made responsible. As to the biscuits, they were declared to be excellent and abundant, and it was admitted by the plaintiff that the substantials, such as salt beef and pork, were free from objection. With respect to the cook, it was admitted by the defendants that he was not such a man as might be qualified for Mivart's, but he was the best that could be got, the regular second cabin cook having bolted to the diggings. Under all the circumstances of the case, it was contended for the defendants that they had done all that could reasonably be expected of them. They could not be called upon to guarantee perfection, and if they had substantially complied with the terms of the contract, they had done enough, and were not liable for the unexpected failure or deficiency of food, any more than for the defective cookery of a man, who, as was alleged by them, had been treated with grog by the passengers themselves, and so incapacitated from the performance of his duties. The defendants, however, had paid into court £12 10s. as damages, which were estimated on the scale adopted by Captain Schomberg, a most competent judge on such matters, and beyond that they hoped the jury would not go in estimating the compensation for the exaggerated grievances of the plaintiff and his friends.

The Chief Baron briefly summed up the evidence in its outline, and left it to the jury to say whether the sum paid in was sufficient. It was clear that both the parties came here to contend for a great principle,—the plaintiff contending for the interests of the second-class passengers, while the defendant represented those of the shipowners, asserting that they had substantially complied with their duty towards the plaintiff, and that his grievances were greatly exaggerated. The defendants were, no doubt, not to be made responsible as assurers that day by day their dietary scale would be rigidly adhered to. They undertook no such thing; but this they did undertake—they undertook and were bound to provide food which should be substantially wholesome, good, and sufficient for their passengers on the expected voyage; and if, through the neglect or omission of their agents or themselves, that duty was not reasonably and substantially performed, they were liable in this action. They had paid a small sum into court, based on an award, the principle of which seemed to be a calculation of how much had been saved to them by the omission to lay in sufficient stores at so much per head per week. That, however, was not a correct principle on which to estimate compensation for the breach of such a contract as this. The passenger who had suffered privation on a voyage for want of food and accommodation, for which the shipowner was liable, ought to be compensated for his sufferings, and it was for the jury simply to say whether £12 10s. was enough in this case for the first breach, and whether anything ought to be added to that sum on that or on the other two breaches.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and, after a brief interval returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff for £37 10s. in addition to the sum paid into court on the first breach, and, by consent, no verdict was taken on the other breaches, though the jury expressed their opinion when appealed to that there had been great neglect of duty in the selection of a cook.

The Law Amendment Society.—The Lord Mayor entertained Lord Brougham and this society on the evening of 30th April, at the Mansion House. A distinguished company attended. In speaking to the toast of the evening, Lord Brougham said:—"In the presence of so many men of business, whether of law or of trade, he would not be guilty of any exaggeration or use any inflated figures of speech, and therefore he should abstain from saying what he had often heard said within those walls, namely, that the City of London was the cradle of British liberty. (A laugh.) He would use no such figure, be guilty of no such exaggeration: but this he would say, without figure and without exaggeration, that he felt it a happiness to be invited to a city which was the capital of the commercial world. In that capital he would lift up his voice in favour of the Law Amendment Society, and say that even for the purposes of trade no one more than the commercial body should take an interest in the improvement of the law. He trusted, therefore, that that great meeting would not be thrown away, but that the mercantile body of London would henceforth do, what he grieved to say they had not yet done, give to the question of law amendment all the support in their power, and to which it was fairly entitled. Far be it from him to dwell on the merits of the Law Amendment Society; but he would give a sample of how far the community had a direct interest in its progress. If a noble duke, whose attendance on the potentate of the city, was prevented by the command of a higher potentate at the other end of the town, were present, he would admit that his solicitor by adopting a simple legal amendment, had saved from £4000 to £5000 a year in the administration of his grace's estates. He was not going over the prodigious number of bills that had been originated in the Law Amendment Society, and passed through its influence, but would just give one instance, because it was a sound one, from the proceedings of the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor's measure for the assimilation of the Scotch and English mercantile law had originated in the Law Amendment Society towards the close of the year 1852, and was discussed there for many successive days by deputations from the great towns of England and Scotland, and even of Ireland. From that society an application was made to Lord Derby for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the best means of assimilation; but the noble earl, soon after leaving office, his successors were applied to, a commission was issued, and the result was that a bill to assimilate the law received the sanction of the Cabinet. He trusted he should be excused for having said thus much in explanation of the usefulness and importance of the Law Amendment Society. The object of that society was that of Sir Samuel Romilly and of Jeremy Bentham - the substitution of natural for technical proceedings in our courts of justice; and, when possible, the establishment of courts of arbitration and reconcilement, in which we were far behind other civilised nations." Lord Harrowby spoke to the House of Lords, and Mr. Lowe returned thanks on behalf of the House of Commons. Mr. Lowe said:—"As an instance of the difficulties with which law reform had to contend in the House of Commons, he might mention the case of the law of partnership, with which his name was connected, and which had already been alluded to by the Lord Mayor. That bill was introduced in February last, and within a week had obtained a second reading; but through the pressure of public business, it had not as yet got into committee. Still, the House of Commons was not without its active law reformers, amongst whom he might mention Mr. Locke King, Mr. Hadfield, and above all Sir Erskine Perry, who enjoyed the unprecedented honour of being selected as the legislative champion of the ladies of England." (Cheers.)

A Railway Incident.—I had found it necessary to study physiognomy since leaving England, and was horrified by the appearance of my next neighbour. His forehead was low, his deep-set and restless eyes significant of cunning, and I at once set him down as a swindler or pickpocket. My convictions of the truth of my inferences were so strong, that I removed my purse—in which, however acting by advice, I never carried more than five dollars from my pocket, leaving in it only my handkerchief and the checks for my baggage, knowing that I could not possibly keep awake the whole morning. In spite of my endeavours to the contrary, I soon sank into an oblivious state, from which I awoke to the consciousness that my companion was withdrawing his hand from my pocket. My first impulse was to make an exclamation; my second, which I carried into execution, to ascertain my loss; which I found to be the very alarming one of my baggage-checks; my whole property being thereby placed at this vagabond's disposal, for I knew perfectly well that if I claimed my trunks without my checks the acute baggage-masters would have set me down as a bold swindler. The keen-eyed conductor was not in the car, and, had he been there, the necessity for habitual suspicion, incidental to his position, would so far have removed his original sentiments of generosity as to make him turn a deaf ear to my request, and there was not one of my fellow-travellers whose physiognomy would have warranted me in appealing to him. So, recollecting that my checks were marked Chicago, and seeing that the thief's ticket bore the same name, I resolved to wait the chapter of accidents, or the reappearence of my friends. * * With a whoop like an Indian war-whoop the cars ran into a shed—they stopped—the pickpocket got up—I got up too—the baggage-master came to the door. "This gentleman has got the checks for my baggage," said I, pointing to the thief. Bewildered, he took them from his waistcoat-pocket, gave them to the baggage-master, and went hastily away. I had no inclination to cry "Stop thief!" and had barely time to congratulate myself on the fortunate impulse which had led me to say what I did, when my friends appeared from the next car. They were too highly amused with my recital to sympathize at all with my feelings of annoyance, and one of them, a gentleman filling a high situation in the East, laughed heartily, saying in a thoroughly American tone, "the English ladies must be cute customers if they can outwit Yankee pickpockets."—*The Englishwoman in America.*

A French Bull.—Paddy has a rival across the Channel. In speaking of the war, &c., the Paris *Constitutionnel* says, "We see everywhere in France the *invisible* hand of Providence!"

Re Bankruptcy of Sir John Dean Paul and Co.—At the sitting of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, on the 3rd of May, Lord Justice Turner gave judgment in Geaves v. Strahan, which was a petition on behalf of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, seeking to prove against the separate estate of Mr. Strahan for a sum of £17,000, the amount of a fund formerly subject to the trusts of the settlement, but which had been lost by the gross breach of trust committed by Sir John Dean Paul, in his character of trustee. The facts of the case appeared to be that Mrs. Fitzgerald, who is the sister of Sir John Dean Paul, had £17,000 settled upon her at her marriage, and that the latter had sold out the fund from time to time, and substituted as security certain private bonds upon which he had made advances. Mr. Strahan was also a trustee, and it would seem was cognizant of the fact of Sir John Dean Paul's mode of dealing with the fund to the extent of £13,000. The Lord Justice held that there had been a direct and gross breach of trust on the part of the bankrupts, who were bound by the provisions of the trust settlement to invest Mrs. Fitzgerald's fortune in Government securities, and directed that the petitioners should be empowered to claim on the separate estate of Mr. Strahan for £13,000, there being no evidence that he was aware that Sir John Dean Paul had carried the balance, £4000, to his own separate account in the bank, paying Mrs. Fitzgerald interest upon it at the rate of 3½ per cent. The Court also declared that the bonds were in the order and disposition of the bankrupts, and did not pass the assignees.

Why Dew Hurts Sheep.—From time immemorial it has been a precept with careful shepherds not to let the sheep turn out upon the dewy grass, or graze in damp and marshy regions. Why was the dew of the morning, so dear to poets, considered dangerous to sheep? No one could tell, least of all the bucolic guardian; but if he could not tell you why it was so, he averred that it was so. And now science comes with a very simple explanation to justify the empirical precept. Siebold, the great comparative anatomist, has given the *rationale* in his curious treatise on Entozoa. Many of the creature pass the early portion of their predatory existences in the bodies of one species of animal, and their maturity in another. The eggs are deposited in these latter domiciles, but not developed there: they have to be expelled; and the dear little innocents, either as eggs or embryos, are cast upon the wide world to shift for themselves. But how? There they lie on the smoking dungheap; and far away roam the sheep in whose lungs and liver they alone can develop themselves, and find food. What chance have they? This chance. The rain washes them into the earth, or the farmer flings them in manure upon the soil. The humidity serves to develop them; they fix themselves against the moist grass; the sheep nibble grass, and with it carry these tiny entozoa into their stomachs: once there the business is soon accomplished: Thus it is that the dewy grass is dangerous. Thus it is that damp seasons are so prejudicial to sheep, multiplying the diseases of lungs and liver to which these animals are subject.—*Agricultural Magazine.*

Corn Trade at St. Petersburg.—The commercial statement of the present state of the corn trade in St. Petersburg, emanating from a principal house in that branch of commerce, says that there are about 140,000 tchetwerts of rye now lying at that port, of which 25,000 are too inferior to make it worth while to ship them. The rest is already the property of foreigners or of exporters. It is expected that there will be some small farther supplies to be had from the immediate neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, where the late harvest was better than in the rest of the country. These supplies are, however, far from considerable, and will only find their way to St. Petersburg in case prices should rise considerably, seeing that the markets of the interior show some considerable demand. In Riga and the Baltic provinces the harvest of last year was so inferior that they, and even the tract of country from which they have hitherto derived their supply of grain, will, in all probability, have to look to the capital for provision.

Caution in Visiting a Sick Room.—Do not venture into a sickroom if you are in a violent perspiration; for, the moment your body becomes cold it is in a state likely to absorb the infection; nor visit a sick person (if the complaint be of a contagious nature) with an empty stomach, nor swallow your saliva. In attending a sick person, place yourself where the air passes from the door or window, to the bed of the invalid, not between the invalid and the fire, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapour in that direction, and you would run much danger from breathing in it.

Longevity of Highlanders.—A parochial board, near Inverness, at a late meeting, had just twenty-five cases of applications for relief before it, of which four were from persons above 60 years of age, seven above 70 years, and four above 80 years of age; and an inspector, who had occasion very recently to make inquiries about a pauper in one of the glens on the north side of Cairngorm, Inverness-shire, found twenty witnesses all above the age of 80 years, two of whom, husband and wife, being 89 and 86 years old, and who, on the occasion of the visit, were both out at work in the open field, preparing for their spring sowing!

A Yankee Tell.—In Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Horace H. Wadsworth, with his rifle at arm's length, at twenty paces, shot a potato from the head of a young man named Crogan. The potato was cut in two, and by the force of the ball a wale as big as man's finger was raised on Crogan's head, and the poor fellow thought his skull was split, though no blood was drawn nor any real harm done. The truth is, a party in the tavern, somewhat elevated, had been discussing the story of William Tell, and that led to the perilous trial. Crogan says it was the first and last time that he will ever stand as a live illustration of Swiss patriotism.—*American paper.*

The Eloquence of Trade Circulars.—Messrs. Gillies and Horne, Mark-lane, thus commence their corn circular of Monday:—"The weather is magnificent. The Tower guns have boomed forth the happy news of glorious peace, and, thanks be to God, the horney-handed labourer may again go forth to reproductive labour. We had sharp frost again this morning, but cold in March is no detriment, so long as it be dry, and a more dusty March has seldom been known. We hear no well-grounded complaints of the young wheats, their long voracious roots must have struck deep down, and with refreshing showers by-and-by, will, it is to be hoped, promise the farmer a noble produce!"

The Heron Nugget.—Our readers will remember that about a twelvemonth ago a fine nugget was found at Fryer's Creek, weighing 78 lbs. and called the Heron Nugget, out of respect to the Commissioner of that district. It appears from letters that have recently been received from the fortunate owners, in England, whither they repaired with their booty, that it was the object of attraction to vast multitudes in the mother country, and was ultimately sold to the Bank of England for £4080. Not the least interesting part of the story is, that the lucky diggers have purchased an estate with the money, in which they intend to settle down, and not without casting an occasional glance, we imagine, back on the country to which they are indebted for ease and independence. We distinctly remember seeing the nugget, and remarking the numerous pick marks it bore from the tools of those who had struck it again and again, without discovering the valuable treasure they were spurning.—*Miner's Right.*

The Spy Outwitted.—After the restoration in 1814, among the titled followers of Napoleon who were the most anxious to obtain employment at the court of Louis XVIII. none showed more servility and assiduity to accomplish his purpose than Fouché Duc d'Otranto. He at last had a private interview with the king, when he expressed his desire to dedicate his life to his service. Louis replied: "You have occupied under Bonaparte a situation of great trust, which must have given you opportunities of knowing everything that passed, and of gaining an insight into the characters of men in public life, which could not easily occur to others Were I to decide on attaching you to my person, I should previously expect that you would frankly inform me what were the measures, and who were the men, that you employed in those days to obt in your information. I do not allude to my stay at Verona, or at Mittau, I was then surrounded by numerous adherents, but at Hartwell, for instance,—were you then well acquainted with what passed under my roof?" "Yes, sir, every day the motions of your majesty were made known to me." "Eh, what, surrounded as I was by trusted friends, who could have betrayed me? Who thus abused my confidence? I insist on your naming him immediately." "Sir, you urge me to say what must wound your majesty's heart." Speak, sir, kings are but too subject to be deceived." "If you command it, sir, I must own that I was in correspondence with the Duc d'Aumont." "What! De Pienne, who possessed my entire confidence? I must acknowledge," added the king, with a malicious smile, "he was very poor, he had many expenses, and living is very dear in England. Well, then, M. Fouché, it was I that dictated to him those letters which you received every week, and gave up to him 12,000fr. out of the 48,000fr. which you so regularly remitted to obtain an exact account of all that was passing in my family." These words terminated the audience, and the duke retired in confusion.—*Raikes' Journal*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 29.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 530 tons, Captain Bell, from Melbourne 26th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Austen, Messrs. Cattie, Edwards, Aldridge, Mecklington, and 125 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

July 29.—Phœbe Dunbar, ship, 700 tons, Captain Sacker, from Moreton Bay 16th instant, in ballast. Smith, Campbell, and Co., agents.

July 29.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 126 tons, Captain Lee, from Chatham Islands June 26th. Moses and Son, agents.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Wanderer, for Melbourne.
July 29.—Despatch, for Geelong.
July 29.—Gazelle, for Newcastle.
July 29.—Geoffredo Maniela, for Manila.
July 29.—Victoria Packet, for Geelong.
July 29.—Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Terror, for the Isle of Pines; Maria, for New Caledonia; Esperanza, and Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.

July 29.—Boomerang (s.) 400 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Messrs. W. H. Maunsell, S. Mehan, and 13 in the steerage.

July 29.—Maria, brig, 178 tons, Captain Ashmore, for New Caledonia. Passengers—3 in the steerage.

July 29.—Esperanza, brig, 164 tons, Captain Small, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 29.—Albatross, from the Manning, 369 bags maize, 27 hides; Young Billy, Bride, and Rover, from the Hawkesbury, 1300 bushels maize, 330 bushels shells, 5 tons firewood; Perseverance, from Newcastle, 110 tons coal; Defiance, and Midshipman from Brisbane Water, 450 bushels maize, 10,000 feet timber; Ann Mary, from Pitt Water, 40 kegs butter, 9 tons flour; Illalong (s.), from the Hunter, with 11 bales wool, 40 bales hay, 10 bags maize, 3 horses, and sundries; Penelia (s.), from the Hunter, 135 bales hay, 12 bundles sheepskins, 2 casks tallow, 50 hides, 3 cases eggs, 8 cases fruit, 2 coops fowls, 120 sheep, 2 horses, 10 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 29.—Albatross, for the Manning; Victory and Bride, for the Hawkesbury; Midshipman, Ann Mary, Angus and Henry, and Defiance, for Brisbane Water; Gazelle, for Broken Bay; Favourite, for Shoalhaven; Flora Bella, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.

July 29.—Louis and Miriam: 120 tons potatoes, 500 bushels wheat, order.

EXPORTS.

July 29.—Maria, for New Caledonia: 2½ tierces tobacco, 14 packages hardware, 12 cases drapery, 1 dray, 6 packages oilmen's stores, 6 packages crockery, 67 packages provisions, 10 bags flour, 18 packages wine, 30 tons coal, 138 empty casks, 5 tons potatoes, 6 packages, Vial, d'Aram, and Co.; 23 packages, Rev. P. Roche; 1 case, J. G. Renstom.

July 29.—Esperanza, for Melbourne: 149 tons coal, order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Isle of Pines.—By the Terror, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Wanganui.—By the Venture, this day, at noon.

For Wide Bay and Port Curtis.—By the Sea Belle, this day, at 3 p.m.

For London.—By the Adele, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Otago.—By the Workington, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Telegraph, this day, at 2 p.m.

MAILS BY THE JAMES BAINES.

Notice is hereby given that a mail containing all letters and newspapers, marked for transmission to Great Britain by this vessel, will be made up and forwarded to Melbourne on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at noon.

Registered letters cannot be received after 11 a.m.

All letters thus sent will be liable to the additional postage of 3d. the half ounce, to cover the postage to the colony of Victoria. This must be prepaid; but the postage for conveyance to England may be paid or not, at the option of the sender.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 29th July, 1856.

MAILS BY THE OMAR PASHA.

Notice is hereby given that mails will be made up and despatched for Great Britain by the OMAR PASHA.

The mails will be closed at this office on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, at 6 p.m.

Registered letters cannot be received after 4 p.m. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 29th July, 1856.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: July 29.—Dart, brig, 154 tons, Jenkins, for Wellington and Port Cooper.

The Committee for the Challenge Cup have decided the race was fairly won by the Challenge, owned by Mr. Dean.

The Phœbe Dunbar, having got ashore at Moreton Bay, has arrived here yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of being overhauled in dock.

The brig Louis and Miriam, bound to Melbourne, has experienced very heavy south-west weather during her passage. Her touching here is owing to scarcity of water.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Abbey, schooner, 98 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne.

July 28.—River Chief, brig, 200 tons, Captain James, from Sydney.

COASTER INWARDS.

July 28.—Currency Boy.

Want of Extra Pilots at Newcastle.—We cannot refrain from calling the attention of the authorities to the necessity of establishing a more extensive staff of pilots for the port of Newcastle. The complaints of masters of vessels trading to and from our port have for a long time been dinned into our ears—but of late this want has been more severely felt, and we feel called upon to comment on the matter. Our port certainly is one of the most frequented in the colony of New South Wales, and, at the same time, one of those which most particularly requires the services of efficient pilots—and yet where smaller, less frequented, and less intricate harbours are concerned — witness Wide Bay, and Port Curtis, for example, the same number of these very necessary officers are provided as for the port of Newcastle, namely, two. The great inconvenience constantly arises from the want of an available pilot. It is not unfrequently the case that many vessels either waiting to leave our port or lying outside for pilotage, are detained for twenty-four hours, or even longer, whilst Mr. Hesketh and Mr. Becher are elsewhere employed in the execution of their duty. We sometimes see, especially during the prevalence of southerly winds, several vessels waiting off Nobby's, in most critical positions. Two pilots only can be supplied, and, even with the occasionally volunteered assistance of Mr. Boyce, how can any others which may be in equally dangerous positions receive the required aid! On Wednesday last a striking instance of this occurred: Mr. Hesketh was piloting the Swallow schooner out of port, Mr. Beecher was bringing the brig Polly into harbour, and Mr. Boyce was engaged in moving the Anne and Jane into the stream, when the Kingfisher, barque, nearly ran on to the Oyster Bank. Mr. Hesketh was compelled to leave the Swallow, of which he had charge, and to go to the rescue of the Kingfisher; the Swallow, shortly afterwards, went aground for want of a pilot. Surely our representatives in the Council will look to this matter, and we trust will use their best endeavours to remedy the evil. Many wrecks, some of them attended with loss of life, would have been prevented had the staff, at the harbour master's command, been better filled. But whilst it is so short handed as at present we fear that these accidents will continue and increase in number.—*Newcastle Telegraph.*

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.—Keenan Hasselaar, from Sydney; Caroline, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 24.—Viceroy, for Sydney; Storm King, for Newcastle.
July 25.—Eliza Anne, for Calcutta.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

North Star (s.), Miami, and Brilliant.

The Victoria.—William Henry Norman, Esq., is gazetted to the command of the Victorian Government steam-sloop Victoria.

The Royal mail-ship Red Jacket will enter to-morrow on her sixty-eighth day out, at the close of which she will be due according to contract. On the first visit of the Red Jacket to Hobson's Bay the dates brought by her were anticipated by the arrival of one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers some twelve hours. On the present voyage she is expected to bring us the important news of the renewal of steam postal communication by way of Ceylon. Some sanguine temperaments are inclined to think that the arrival of a steamer will inform us of the date of sailing of the Red Jacket.—*Argus*, 26th July.

The ship Eliza Ann went on shore at the Heads on Thursday night, but succeeded in getting off yesterday forenoon. The Victoria, war steamer, was on the point of proceeding to render assistance, when the telegraphic message arrived stating the ship to be off. The Victoria's steam was got up in the short space of forty minutes.—*Age*, 26th July.

GEELONG.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

July 24.—Halcyon, for Newcastle.

The Liverpool Reformatory Hulk.—The school-frigate Akbar, which has been fitted up as a reformatory hulk for juvenile criminals, for the purpose of training them to the duties of seamen, and effectually weaning them from those vicious habits to which they have in general instances been trained, is now in full operation in the Birkenhead Float. The first batch of youths was received on board on the 9th of February, and there are now thirty-three, who have been forwarded from different parts of the country. They are all dressed seaman-fashion, each having the name of the vessel printed on the breast of their blue shirts. Their ages range from eight to sixteen, and they represent various branches of the honourable community of juvenile thieves and vagabonds, the latter designation including beggars and vagrants of various descriptions. Under the kind treatment, however, of Mr. Hambleton, the superintendent, and his assistants, the lads are being rapidly transformed into smart Lilliputian seamen. Their routine duties are as follow:—They turn out at 5·30 in the morning, and, having dressed, lash up and stow away their hammocks; at six they sweep or wash the decks; at seven pair off for breakfast, in strict naval order, each mess being served by its own cook, and directed by its own "leading boy," who acts as a kind of sergeant over his fellows; at eight they clean themselves and their clothes; at nine, parade on the upper deck, and then descend to prayers, after which the lads are told off in divisions and set to various seamanlike duties. They dine at twelve; at 3·30 p.m. clear up the decks, and play at "swinging monkey," running up the ropes, or at anything else that suits them, until 4·45, when they prepare for supper time, at 5·30, p.m. They then play again until evening prayers, at eight o'clock, after which they go to bed, the watch is set, and the superintendent, boatswain, and schoolmaster go over the vessel to see that "all's right." The majority of the lads are active, intelligent, and apparently well disposed. They go through their duties with alacrity, and, as far as human foresight can arrive at an opinion as to future probabilities, there seems to be no doubt that, instead of becoming, as they inevitably would under the ordinary system of correction, the bane and pests of society, they will form active, hard-working, honest seamen. There is one boy whose behaviour is particularly gratifying. He is scrupulously clean, very obedient, intelligent, and untiringly industrious. He is, indeed, a most model boy, and, being such, is always placed in a leading position, and is held up as a worthy example to the other lads. And yet, up to the time of his admission into the Reformatory, he was one of the most successful pick-pockets in the country. He had been trained to the "profession" from childhood, and knew no other means of obtaining a livelihood. He has been in the principal houses of correction in the country, and was fast hurrying on the broad road which would have led him to inevitable destruction. Not only does boy Kelly, manifest the good qualities we have mentioned, but he has proved himself strictly trustworthy, the superintendent having found a way to his feeling of honour by entrusting him with the keys to a portion of the stores, and not an article has ever been misplaced. The Reformatory is working so well that its results cannot fail to be of the first importance to Liverpool, which has long harboured colonies of young criminals.—*Liverpool Albion.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
30	Wednesday.	6 55	5 18	6 19	6 45

New Moon, 7h. 12m. A.M., August 1.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—Mixed.

Dist.	Stations. Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	7·0	8·30	10·0	12·0	2·0	4·0	5·30
2	Newtown	7·8	8·38	10·8	12·8	2·8	4·8	5·38
5	Ashfield	7·18		10·18	12·18	2·18	4·18	5·48
6½	Burwood	7·26		10·26	12·26	2·26	4·26	5·53
7¾	Homebush	7·33		10·33	12·33	2·33	4·33	6·6
13¾	Parramatta	7·52		10·52	12·52	2·52	4·52	6·22

UP TRAINS—Mixed.

Dist.	Stations. Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Parramatta	7·0		8·30	11·30	1·30	3·30	5·30
5½	Homebush	7·16		8·46	11·46	1·46	3·46	5·46
7	Burwood	7·26		8·56	11·56	1·56	3·56	5·56
8¼	Ashfield	7·34		9·4	12·4	2·4	4·4	6·2
11½	Newtown	7·46	8·45	9·16	12·16	2·16	4·16	6·14
13½	Sydney	7·52	8·52	9·22	12·22	2·22	4·22	6·26

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney at 9 and 10·45 a.m., and 3 and 5·30 p.m. From Parramatta at 9·30 a.m., and 1·30, 4, and 5·30 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856.

After all our Mint will be wanted. Its utility has been proved. Those best qualified to judge of its value are the persons who, week after week, convert their gold into coin. The first issue took place on the 23rd of June, 1855, since which time more than a million and a quarter of sovereigns have been circulated with the superscription of the Sydney Mint, and charges for minting have been collected to the amount of nearly £13,000. The true test of the policy of the institution has decided in its favour. When we find that almost every petty state, whether producing gold or not, establishes a mint, we might expect that a country 16,000 miles distant from the British capital would seek some method of converting the gold it produces into current coin. The States of South America, without political power, have maintained the credit of their coin in almost every market. The pillar dollar, until a very late date, was in circulation in these colonies, and in China. Having a known value, the convenience of trade was promoted by a currency so universally acceptable. We can fancy no reason why the Sovereign of England should not be universally accepted, whether stamped on one side of the globe or on the other. Unfortunately, Earl Grey was not very favourable to the formation of the Mint. He could not, however, decently refuse assent to a proposition commended to him by the merchants of London. He could not deny that it was absurd that gold should be carried half the circumference of the globe in order to receive a stamp which might be impressed upon the spot, but he supposed that the capitalists would avert that necessity by exchanges. But the assent, somewhat reluctantly given, was accompanied by a restriction which has greatly hindered the usefulness of the establishment. It will require time to secure such currency for our coinage as its intrinsic value deserves. In London, where petty jealousies are not likely to operate, we understand it is received at its full price; for fineness of metal and execution, it stands unsurpassed. It is satisfactory that Sir Henry Young has proclaimed the coinage of this country, so that it circulates in Tasmania. Among the supporters of the Mint, therefore, must be reckoned the population of that island, who have no reason to be jealous of Port Jackson. We regret that the usefulness of the Mint has been contracted by the refusal of our coin as a legal tender in Victoria. We presume much of the rivalry expressed in the newspapers is to be taken merely as the effusions of the writers. The merchants of that colony can hardly be so destitute of common sense as to yield to the petty jealousy of a colony, which, at all events, has as good a right to coin as any other country in the world. If it will pay the Victorians to establish a mint of their own, and if it be agreeable to their merchants, no doubt they may obtain the sanction of the Home Government. The Spanish American colonies generally possessed this privilege without much restriction. It is not impossible that by the discovery of a new gold field, or rather the working of those long known to exist, the great reason for objecting to a mint at Sydney will be removed. The attention paid to our own gold fields will greatly add to their productiveness. While it has been our wish to discourage that feverish agitation which diverts men from useful and profitable employment in pursuit of great prizes few can obtain, we have still the strongest impression, confirmed by all the intelligence we receive, that the gold fields of this colony will prove to be as rich as those of our respected neighbour. It is a singular circumstance that the miners recently added to our population have been attracted by their own correspondents. The papers of Melbourne do not, certainly, exasperate any desire for change which may exist in the mining population. We understand it is part of their duty, as the guardians of local interests, to withhold from the miners any tidings which might turn the stream from the diggings of that colony to the gold fields of this. We certainly have no disposition to blame them for exercising this discretion. But the miners of Victoria having by some means become acquainted with the capabilities of our gold fields, have despatched their own prospecters, and it is from their reports, and not from any accounts which have appeared in the colonial journals, that the disposition has been manifest to quit the old and exhausted fields for the virgin soil of New South Wales. We have no doubt that with their experience and power of endurance, in a climate so favourable, and with provisions so plentiful, the first few thousands will realise a very satisfactory result. Nor is it probable that when they become tired of that pursuit, they will quit a country with so many attractions and so far advanced as this colony has become. Should this be the course of events, our Mint will be found in the right place, and the anomaly will be removed by the altered circumstances of the colony. The difference of the population between the colonies, as we have shown elsewhere, is now but slight. An impetus in our favour would soon restore the balance. It would then no longer be a grievance that this colony possesses a mint, especially as it may happen that Port Jackson will be the centre of the vast gold producing regions which are opening to us on the right and the left. There is one thing highly encouraging in the present prospect. We have no longer those apprehensions which agitated the colony when gold was first discovered. It has produced but few of the evils predicted, and they have been vastly overbalanced by beneficial results. Gold digging will be at length no longer a gambling pursuit, but a form of industry directed by skill and science, and yielding a livelihood to that portion of the population who, either for a season or permanently, devote their energies to the calling. It is in this form that it will stimulate all branches of industry, and always secure to the labouring man the highest reward labour can bear, without destroying enterprise by refusing profit to capital.

On the whole the Mint has been of very great service to the colony. It has given the highest price to the miner by ascertaining the real value of his gold. It has prevented the great expense which must be occasioned by the transfer of gold from one side of the world to the other. We are aware some members of the present Government opposed the establishment of a mint, and, perhaps, petty consistency might inspire them to propose its extinction. There is something, however, of far more importance than the fulfilment of a prophecy, and we have no doubt the Ministry of the day will look more to the success of their future administration, than to the speeches they may have delivered under other circumstances, and in the absence of facts which have accumulated in the course of experience. For the present the Mint may therefore be considered safe.

We have been accustomed latterly to reckon the population of New South Wales at three hundred thousand souls. The census returns, however, which bring vague assumptions to the rigid test of figures, show that we have overrated the number of our fellow-colonists. For the future, when we say that the colony contains, in round numbers, three hundred thousand inhabitants, we must bear in mind that that convenient phrase—"round numbers"—conceals a deficit of more than thirty thousand persons. In fact, it would be nearer the truth, in using round numbers, to call the population a quarter of a million, rather than three hundred thousand, the former falling short of the truth less than the latter exceeds it.

New South Wales now only ranks number two among the Australian colonies when ranged in the order of population, her daughter Victoria having for some time past outgrown the paternal dimensions. Still, there is not so great a difference as yet between the two provinces, but that the balance may again incline this way, if the diggings at Stoney Creek and Rocky River should prove as productive as they promise to be. Bendigo and Ballaarat enticed away a great many of the labouring classes from this colony, who will soon be found to come back again, if it should turn out that there are gold fields equally profitable in the land they left behind them. Already there are symptoms of such a returning migration, — the arrivals both by sea and overland having latterly been considerably in excess of the departures. Diggers are essentially an unsettled and nomadic class. In spite of all the "unlocking the lands" that has been agitated for and conceded in the hopes of binding them to the soil, very few of them comparatively are in bondage to any local habitation. The *settlers* consist for the most part of those who have given up digging and taken either to agriculture or storekeeping. The digger-proper still lives in a tent or an extempore hut, and is ready to migrate either to a new gully or a new colony, wherever there is a rumour of nuggets. There are thousands and tens of thousands in Victoria who are not of it, who have no interest whatever in the permanent prosperity of the colony, and who would march off without compunction, without breaking any ties, without having anything to sell, or leaving behind them anything to regret. Population, therefore, must be regarded as an uncertain element of colonial greatness, while so many thousands of the working classes are unsettled in their habits and occupation, and ready to cross or recross the border at every rush.

In spite of the superior attractions of the Victoria diggings, the population of New South Wales has increased greatly since the last census in March 1st, 1851. At that date the colony numbered only 187,243, so that there has been an addition of 81,494 souls, or at the rate of about 16,300 annually. It is reasonable to presume that the next quinquennial census will show even a greater increase. The war has somewhat checked emigration for the last two years, having absorbed a considerable portion of the male population, and having raised the rate of wages. With the return of peace, attention will again be directed to the colonies, and emigration will revive. It will be one of the objects to which our statesmen must direct their attention, to divert a sufficient emigration to this colony. Population is the first want of a new settlement, and is essential to its advance so long as its resources remain undeveloped. The adjustment of the supply of labour to the power of capital to employ it, is a difficult problem to solve, and, perhaps, can never be otherwise than approximately satisfied. The gold discoveries have made it a still more difficult and complicated question. At one time there is a rush, and labour is temporarily in excess. Capital is not free to employ it, profitably, and there is consequent distress and privation among the working classes. At another time there is a random exodus, and all the operations of employers are cramped, and rendered hazardous. These fluctuations always will exist to a greater or less extent, but their influence will be proportionably diminished as the total population increases. Every year fixes a portion of the previously unsettled population. New emigrants often wander about a good deal, and try their hands at several occupations before they find their right place, but by degrees they locate themselves permanently, and increase the area or amount of steady uniform and productive industry.

Population is strength so long as there is room for them. On this point there is no need for fear in New South Wales. There is ample scope for new arrivals for many a long year to come. We can hardly fancy the time when we should cry out "Hold, enough; we are as full as we can comfortably hold; we can take in no more." The prosperity of the country is still in its infancy. Every branch of its industry is capable of immediate and almost indefinite extension, and new branches of industry only wait to be created. The pastoral districts and agriculture; the gold, coal, and iron mines; the cotton in the north, and the prosecution in various parts of the colony of those great public works which will naturalise amongst us some of the best of the material benefits of civilization, will give abundant and remunerative employment to those who shall seek our shores for years to come.

Great Britain is so rich in colonies, that the emigrant is troubled to choose between the advantages they each respectively proffer. Different lands and different climates suit the tastes and circumstances of different people. Yet amongst all the colonies, none can be said to hold out fairer promise to the industrious and persevering emigrant than New South Wales. A fine climate, a variety of occupations, and a tolerable certainty of success, as the reward of frugal and intelligent industry, hold out inducements that, if properly prosecuted, can hardly fail to attract hither a steady flow of new colonists. If all goes well, the census of 1861 will show that the progress of population has left the limit of three hundred thousand far in the rear.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Milford accepted the surrender of the following estate:—

Luke Bourke, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, sawyer. Liabilities, £54 7s. 5d. Assets: value of personal property, £5. Deficit, £49. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Note.—The adjourned meeting in the estate of Tuting and Co., fixed for Friday next, will not be held on that day (being a Supreme Court holiday), but on Monday, the 25th August next, at 11 o'clock.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

Monday.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Charles Bendem pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a box and £37, from the dwelling-house of James O'Neil. He was remanded for sentence.

Isabella Wilson was indicted for feloniously wounding Henry Dollison. The jury, after upwards of two hours' consideration, acquitted the prisoner, and she was discharged. Mr. Brenan appeared for the defence.

Isaac Cohen was indicted for stealing a watch, the property of John Moses. The jury acquitted the prisoner and he was discharged. The prisoner was further charged with obtaining two pictures by false pretences, from John Moses. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol. Mr. Holroyd appeared for the defence.

Johanna M'Carthy was indicted for stealing a watch from the person of William Skinner. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

The following gentlemen were fined 40s. each for non-attendance as jurors:—Isaac Warner, master mariner, Palmer-street; John Wilson, grocer, Kent-street; James Weir, baker, William-street; Thomas Watson, mariner, Prince-street; James Wilcox, naturalist, Hunter-street. The Court then adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday.

William Thompson was indicted for stealing a handkerchief from the person of Aaron Deadman. The jury acquitted the prisoner. He was further charged with presenting and having firearms near to the person of William Frederick Hitches, with intent to alarm. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

James Gray, Emma Douglass, Ann Foster, and William Hodges, were charged with stealing some sugar, coffee, meat, and wearing apparel, the property of David Murray. The prisoners were also charged with receiving the same. The jury acquitted Douglass and Foster, but found Gray and Hodges guilty of larceny. Gray was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Sydney Gaol, and Hodges the like sentence in Parramatta Gaol. Mr. Shuttleworth appeared for the defence.

James Duggan was charged with feloniously wounding William Reedy. The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully and maliciously wounding, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

James Smith was indicted for stealing a purse, containing £7 3s. 9d. from the person of Elizabeth Rylatt. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged. Mr. Shuttleworth appeared for the defence.

Robert Agnew was charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm on William Blake. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to one month's hard labour in Sydney Gaol. Mr. Shuttleworth defended the prisoner.

Lewis Routledge was indicted for forcible entry and detainer on the premises of James Greenfield. The jury, under the direction of the chairman, acquitted the defendant, and he was discharged. Mr. Iceton appeared for the defence, and Mr. Shuttleworth for the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before Mr. Dowling, Mr. Burnell, Mr. Ross, Mr. Egan, Mr. Byrnes, and Mr. Gordon.

Seventeen persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned, some for twenty-four and others for forty-eight hours.

Catherine Brown, found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for three days; and Winifred Bragg, for a like offence, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

William Brown was found guilty of furiously riding in Elizabeth street, and thereby endangering the safety of other persons, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Catherine Cullen, given into custody for having wilfully broken a square of glass, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay the damage, 2s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Mary Daley was charged with having stolen property in her possession. Detective Walsh deposed that on Saturday the prisoner was given into his custody by a pawnbroker for having offered him five silver teaspoons, four german-silver forks, two fish slices, a pair of snuffers, and a tray, which he believed had been stolen; she said she bought the whole lot for 7s. 6d. of a woman in the street. George Pownall, of Redfern, deposed that about five months since a number of spoons and forks, a pair of snuffers, and a tray were stolen from his residence; the five teaspoons before the Court, bearing his crest, form a portion of the property then stolen, and are worth 5s. or 6s. each; the forks are like, and so are the snuffers and tray, and though he had no doubt respecting their identity, could not undertake to swear positively to them; he did not identify the fish slices. John Benson, pawnbroker, deposed that he knew the prisoner from having several transactions with her. On Saturday last she brought him the property now before the Court, and asked him to lend her as much upon them as he could afford; the crest on the teaspoons attracted his attention, and on reference to a description (furnished by the police) of property reported to have been stolen some months ago, he found that the teaspoons corresponded with a portion of that property; he told her that some of these things, he believed, had been stolen, and said that he must take them and her to the Police Office, which he did. Their Worships found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced her to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calendar months.

The Queen on the Prosecution of George Evans, v. William Love.—In this case, which, it will be remembered, was a prosecution for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been by Love committed in a suit in the Court of Requests, brought by himself against Evans, and for which alleged offence he was a few weeks since committed for trial, the Attorney-General has intimated that it is not his intention to file a bill. The witnesses are, therefore, released from their recognizances to appear and give evidence in the matter.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before Messrs. G. Thornton and R. Ronald, J.P.'s.

Charles Rice, John Rolliston, and Thomas Lucas, were convicted of drunkenness, and ordered to pay the usual penalty of 20s., or be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Messrs. Ogilvie, Collins, Calder, Fairfax, and Hurley, shopkeepers, in Lower George-street, pleaded guilty to the information of the Inspector of Nuisances, who charged them with having committed a breach of the Police Act, by hanging in front of their respective shops blankets, wearing apparel, and other articles, which extended over and obstructed the footpath. The defendants were in each case fined 4s. 6d., together with 5s. costs.

Thomas Ryan was summoned before the court at the instance of the Inspector of Nuisances, on the charge of having a cesspool overflowing at the back of his house in Prince-street. The existence of the nuisance was proved, but the case was dismissed upon a technical ground—the notice not having been served on defendant at the proper time. Mr. Cory appeared for the complainant; Mr. Brenan for the defence.

Twenty-two seamen belonging to the Alfred, who were on Saturday remanded till to-day, were again brought up on the charge of disobeying the lawful commands of the captain. On Saturday they pleaded guilty, but urged that the reason they refused to go on in the ship was because she was leaky and unseaworthy; it was therefore then arranged that the vessel should be surveyed, and the case postponed until today, in order that the surveyors' report might be obtained before the case was disposed of. The gentlemen appointed to examine the ship were Mr. H. J. Fox, surveyor to the Tamar Insurance Company, and Mr. J. B. Viles, Marine Surveyor; they reported that the ship was in good order, and well fitted, with one exception, that was, the bends required caulking, as they had been indifferently caulked before; and if the ship were heavily laden, and consequently deep in the water, it would perhaps take in water. This repair being executed they were of opinion that the ship would be perfectly safe and sound. The captain promised the bends should be recaulked at once, and the seamen were therefore ordered to return on board.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the house of Mr. Richard Driver, Three Tuns Tavern, touching the death of Margaret Rose, a child about six and a-half years of age. Constable Lane deposed that, on Thursday evening last, about half-past 8 o'clock, in consequence of information received, he went to the residence of a Mrs. Leonards, and there saw, in the arms of her daughter, the deceased child, wrapped up in a blanket. On examining her, he found that she was very seriously burned, and had her immediately conveyed to the Infirmary. Upon asking her how the accident occurred, the child said that her clothes caught fire whilst taking a piece of bark from the fireplace. Mrs. Leonards, who appeared to the constable to be under the influence of drink, in the meantime had been lying on the sofa dozing or sleeping, after a hard day's work. She was awakened by the screams of the child, but not before the clothes of the latter had been literally burnt off. She died on Sunday morning, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mrs. Leonards stated, in her evidence, that she had only drank two glasses of ale during the day.

Another inquest was held on the same day at the Hand and Heart, Liverpool-street, relative to the death of a young woman named Bridget Mahir. Susan Mahir, the mother of the deceased, deposed that the latter had been in the service of a shopkeeper named M'Grath; that on Sunday she came home supported by two women, from the Glebe buss, complaining of pains all over her body; she had not met with any accident, nor had she eaten anything out of her usual course; she was attended by Dr. Grey, and received the usual treatment in such cases, but she died in about seven hours and a half after coming home. Verdict—Died from natural causes.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.

The following Report of this Bank, for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1856, was presented to the shareholders yesterday:

The Chairman and Board of Directors beg to submit to the proprietors of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, a report of the Bank's business for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1856.

The undivided profits of the bank's operations, held over at the previous half-yearly balance, are now brought forward, amounting to the sum of		£4,189 5 5
To which have to be added the profits of the past six months, amounting to	£13,524 2 10	
Less 10 per cent. carried to the reserve fund	1,352 8 3	
		12,171 14 7
Making an amount of		16,361 0 0
Which, in terms of the deed of settlement, the Directors declare shall be appropriated in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, which, on the paid up capital of the Bank, viz., £250,000, will require		12,500 0 0
Leaving a balance of		£3,861 0 0

to be carried forward for the equalisation of future dividends, or such other purposes as the Directors may see fit.

The reserve fund, with the above amount of £1352 8s. 3d. added thereto, will thus be increased to the sum of £13,519 13s. 8d.

Mr. Thomas Holt having been called upon to take part in the ministerial duties of the colony, and accepted the appointment of Colonial Treasurer, he has resigned his seat in the direction of the Bank, and it therefore becomes the duty of the present meeting to elect a gentleman to fill this vacancy.

Messrs. John Blaxland and Ralph Meyer Robey, both duly qualified proprietors, have given the needful notice that they are candidates for the vacant seat in the direction of the Bank; and the Directors beg to submit these applications for the decision of the present meeting.

The dividend will be payable at the Banking House on or after to-morrow, the 30th instant.

M. E. Murnin, Chairman.

BALANCE-SHEET, 30th JUNE, 1856.

Dr.	
To capital paid up	£250,000 0 0
Notes in circulation	77,702 0 0
Deposits and other liabilities	331,688 16 0
Profit and loss	16,361 0 0
Reserve fund	13,519 13 8
	£692,271 9 8

Cr.	
By coin	£149,336 10 9
Government debentures	30,000 0 0
Bank premises	22,713 15 0
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank	490,221 3 11
	£692,271 9 8

Profit and Loss.

Dr.	
To reserve fund	£1,352 8 3
Balance	16,361 0 0
	£17,713 8 3

Cr.	
By amount from last account	£4,189 5 5
Profits for half-year	13,524 2 10
	£17,713 8 3

Reserve Fund.

Dr.	
To Balance	£13,519 13 8

Cr.	
By amount from last account	£12,167 5 5
" " Profit and loss	1,352 8 3
	£13,519 13 8

The report was carried unanimously.

The Chairman having submitted the names of John Blaxland and Ralph M. Robey, Esqs., as candidates for the vacant seat in the Direction of the Bank, and both gentlemen having signified their willingness to abide by a show of hands, the question was put to the meeting, and the majority being in favour of R. M. Robey, Esq., that gentleman was declared by the Chairman to be duly elected a Director of the Bank.

It was moved by H. Mackay, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. J. B. Darvall,—"That this meeting approves of the establishment of Branch Banks at Brisbane, West Maitland, and Armidale, in the districts of Moreton Bay, Maitland, and New England, and hereby concurs in the measures already adopted by the Board for establishing such branches, and authorises such further steps as may be necessary for that purpose."—Carried unanimously.

It was moved by the Hon. J. B. Darvall, and seconded by A. Foss, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the Board of Directors and Manager, for their skilful and prudent management of the business of the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

It was then moved by J. G. Raphael, Esq., and seconded by H. Mackay, Esq.,—"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the Hon. Thomas Holt, for his zealous and untiring services for the advancement of the Bank, during his tenure of office as a Director of the Bank." — Carried unanimously.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD,

From 22nd to 28th July, 1856.

Date.		Barometer 8½ A.M.	Barometer 2½ P.M.	Barometer Sunset.	Barometer 9 P.M.	Attached Ther. 8½ A.M.	Attached Ther. 2½ P.M.	Attached Ther. Sunset.	Attached Ther. 9 P.M.	Detached Ther. 8½ A.M.	Detached Ther. 2½ P.M.	Detached Ther. Sunset.	Detached Ther. 9 P.M.	Wet.	Register Maxim.	Register Minim.
Tu.	22	29.922	29.899	29.890	29.900	53	56	55	54	42	52	49	47	50	52	41
Wed.	23	29.940	29.966	30.900	30.019	54	56	55	55	44	55	52	47	52	55	43
Th.	24	30.080	30.088	30.090	30.086	54	56	55	55	43	53	50	47	51	53	42
Fri.	25	30.024	29.990	29.970	29.955	53	58	56	55	42	54	50	48	51	54	41
Sat.	26	29.980	29.962	29.954	29.961	54	57	56	54	41	54	50	48	51	54	42
Sun.	27	29.988	30.022	30.015	30.070	53	56	55	55	44	55	51	47	53	55	42
Mon.	28	30.073	30.060	30.041	30.052	53	58	57	56	43	56	52	50	53	56	42

WEATHER.

Tuesday 22nd.—[Wind Westerly by N.] Moderate to fresh breezes, clear and fine dry bracing weather, scarcely a cloud to be seen all day; early night sheet lightning in E. and N.E.

Wednesday 23rd.—[Wind W. to W. by S.] Light and moderate winds throughout; sky cloudy for most part, weather somewhat raw and cold.

Thursday 24th.—[Wind W., W. by S., W.S.W.] Morning fresh sharp wind, moderate afterwards through the day, clear and fine healthy weather; night bright and frosty.

Friday 25th.—[Wind W. and by S.] Light or moderate breezes all day; clear sky for most part, and fine seasonable weather.

Saturday 26th.—[Wind W., W. by N., W.N.W. Rain 0·02 inch.] Morning moderate breezes from Westward, veered N. of W.; middle part light breezes, and so continued rest of day; atmosphere cold and chill, but almost free from cloud till latter part, when gathered around dirty, and some showers of rain fell between 3 and 5 p.m.; remained cloudy all night, but no rain.

Sunday 27th.—[Wind W.S.W., S. by W., S. Rain 0·10 inch.] Moderate Westerly wind fore part, veered Southerly, and clouded; air very chill, and after 3 o'clock some smart showers passed over, afterwards cleared again.

Monday 28th.—[Wind S.W. by W., E., E.N.E., N.E.] Morning wind sharp and fresh from Westward, sky covered by clouds till 8 and 9, after that cleared; wind middle part got round to E. and N.E. light breezes; clear and pleasant p.m.

The Lecture on Electro-Magnetism.—Professor Smith, of the University, delivered yesterday evening, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, the lecture on the "Fundamental facts of Electro-magnetism," of which notice had been given. The audience was numerous, the lecture-room and galleries being almost filled with ladies and gentlemen, who listened attentively to the lecture, and frequently applauded the explanations and experiments.

The Duffy Qualification. — The usual weekly meeting of the Duffy Qualification Committee was held in the Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, on Monday evening last,—Mr. George Thornton, J.P., in the chair. Several letters, received from various parts of the interior, were read by the secretary, and new subscriptions, amounting to a considerable amount, were handed in. The committee anticipate that they will be in a position to close their labours at the next weekly meeting.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Superior Clothing, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Plated Ware, Carpenters' Tools, Grindery, Single Barrelled Guns, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Workboxes, Writing Desks, Damaged Coils Cordage, Silver Plate, Watch Materials, Watch Stands, Armlets, Rings.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—On the premises, corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, China, Plated Ware, Glass, Carriage and Harness, and Carriage Horse, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On the Patent Slip Wharf, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Dutch Cheese, Cork Rose Butter, Tea, Coffee, Bottled Fruits, Table Vinegar, Pickles, Soap, Mustard, Rice, Walnuts, Manila Cigars, Tobacco; at 11 o'clock, Damaged Worcestershire Sauce, Tea, Salmon, and Sardines, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Paddle-box, Mast-head and Anchor Lanterns, Assorted Holloware, Japanware, Tinware, Ironmongery, Varnish, Iron Bedsteads, Electro-plated Ware, Silver; at the Circular Quay, at 2 o'clock, Cut and Uncut Deals; at half-past 2 o'clock, Joists, Quartering, Palings, Shingles, Laths, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Sponge, Brushware, Framed Engravings, and Oil Paintings, &c.

MESSRS. BURT, HASSALL, AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. BURGIS AND BOWES.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Onions, Butter, Flour.

The Upper House.—Captain Mayne, Mr. T. H. Hood, and Mr. John Macnamara, have been invited to the Legislative Council. The former gentleman, it is reported, is to lead the Government side of the House.

Australasian Botanical and Horticultural Society.—An exhibition of camellias will take place in the Botanical Gardens on Thursday (to-morrow), at two o'clock. It is expected that a very great variety will be collected. The Band of the XI. Regiment will be present.

Acts of Council.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated in his despatch under date the 17th April last, No. 50, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve and confirm the undermentioned Acts, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council, in the nineteenth year of her Majesty's reign, viz.—Public Acts. No. 6. An Act further to amend the Act for better regulating the keeping and carriage of gunpowder. (Assented to 14th August, 1855.) No. 9. An Act to continue for a further limited time the Act of Council regulating the exportation of gunpowder and warlike stores. (Assented to 22nd August, 1855.) Private Act—An Act to amend "The Australian Joint Stock Bank Act.) (Assented to 2nd October, 1855."—*Tuesday's Government Gazette.*

District Registrars.—His Excellency, the Governor-General has, with the advice of the Executive Council, appointed the following persons to be District Registrars for the districts mentioned in connexion with their respective names, viz.—Tamworth - Mr. Henry M'Crummin Keightley, in the room of Mr. John Andrews. Dungog—Mr. Edward Charlton Madwick, in the room of Mr. Thomas Hanna. - *Tuesday's Government Gazette.*

Rumoured Absconding.—The commercial community of Sandhurst was, on Thursday, thrown into a ferment by rumours, which seemed pretty well authenticated, that Mr. G. W. Haycock, a gentleman long connected with this township and district, had disappeared under circumstances which rendered it extremely probable that he had absconded, leaving behind him a large number of debts and liabilities. Mr. Haycock's general character, and his extensive credit here and in Melbourne, caused the rumours to be received at first with incredulity, but so many suspicious circumstances have transpired that it seems impossible to doubt that his disappearance is owing to the cause alleged. Of course it is premature to give the details of all the alleged defalcations. It is sufficient at present to say that it is reported that several bills accepted by him have been dishonoured; that as agent of a hotel-keeper in this district, he received a sum of £2000 as purchase money of the hotel, which he has not given up, thereby preventing the departure of the owner of the hotel in the Champion of the Seas, by which he had taken his passage. Several minor sums have been mentioned as having been borrowed by him a few days previous to his departure for Melbourne, and it is also stated that a large number of persons, chiefly miners, who had deposited their earnings in his hands will lose their money if the reports are true. Mr. Haycock was treasurer of the Municipal Council, and according to the loose system in which it appears they conduct their monetary transactions, it is said that he could, if so disposed, have appropriated the whole of the funds lying to the credit of the Council. If this is the case it seems strange that a man who has apparently not scrupled to appropriate the money of private persons with whom he has had commercial transactions, and who have even accommodated him by loans, should have refrained from touching the money of the Municipality. And we trust the narrow escape our Council have had from bankruptcy will prove a warning to them against conducting their business in so loose a manner, and trusting to the honesty of any man, no matter how well he stands in the community. In addition to other transactions, we have heard of large obligations on the part of Mr. Haycock to squatters and settlers in the district and in the colony of New South Wales. Mr. Haycock had, during the last few months, engaged in extensive speculations in stock, and had purchased some stations. Some of his friends who have still some confidence in him believe that his absence is owing to some urgent business matters which demanded his immediate presence in the neighbouring colony. The disappearance of Mr. Haycock seems to have caused a great sensation among a number of people in Melbourne, to whom he was under considerable liabilities. It was the arrival of some of these persons in Sandhurst on Wednesday evening, by Cobb's coach, that first caused the fact which had for some days been suspected by a few people, to be generally known. —*Bendigo Advertiser of Friday.*

What is a Libel?—The following report of a case (Lambe v. Carr) tried before Mr. Justice Willes at the last spring assizes appears in our English files:—This was an action to recover damages for a libel published in the *Lancaster Gazette.* The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Segar and Mr. Monk appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Edward James, Q.C., for the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff is a quiet and respectable old farmer, and a tenant of a lady named Dalton, who owns a considerable estate at Glasson, near Lancaster. In May last, she had a dinner of her tenants, to which the plaintiff, among a number of other farmers, her tenants, were invited. On the 19th of May, the *Lancaster Gazette* published a paragraph headed "Patriotism at Glasson," and signed "A Correspondent," stating that at this dinner the plaintiff proposed, and another farmer seconded, as a toast, "The health of the Emperor of Russia, and may the war last ten years," which toast was said to have been enthusiastically received by the farmers present. The paragraph went on to state that the contemptibility of the proposer and seconder of the toast had alone saved them from being ducked in the canal by the indignant inhabitants. It was proved that no such toast was ever proposed by the plaintiff or anybody else at the dinner. The plaintiff soon afterwards was jeered at in the market, and on reading the paragraph himself in the paper, which he said with great indignation he had taken in for twenty years, he absolutely shed tears at the imputation cast upon his loyalty. Miss Dalton and her steward were equally indignant, and thus backed up, the plaintiff went to the defendant's office and demanded to know the author. He was handed the manuscript, which was contained in a letter, which was anonymous. He then demanded the publication of an apology in the newspaper, £5 reward to be offered to discover the author, printed bills to be posted, containing a lithographed copy of the letter, with the apology and reward offered to discover the author, and a copy to be sent to every newspaper editor in the kingdom at the defendant's expense. These terms not being complied with, although an apology was printed, the present action was brought. For the defence it was urged that the defendant had been hoaxed and deceived by the paragraph sent to him, and published by him, and that he had done everything in his power to provide an antidote for the poison he had unwittingly disseminated; and that the paragraph published might mean a desire to protract the war in order that a lasting and honourable peace might be established, which Russia would be in future in no haste to disturb; and that it did not necessarily impute a desire to keep up the price of corn. His lordship having defined what was a libel and what a privileged communication which a newspaper might print, told the jury that this was not a bona fide criticism of a public event coming under the latter definition, and which the defendant might publish, because no such toast had ever been given. It was a question for the jury whether it was a libel—namely, a publication calculated to injure the plaintiff and to bring him into public hatred, ridicule, or contempt. If the jury thought it was a libel, they must then award such damages as they thought right under the circumstances. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 1s.

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THE RAILWAY.—The period at which the contract for the completion of the railway will expire (says the *Newcastle Telegraph* of Saturday) is now rapidly approaching, and we have heard many doubts expressed not only by individuals, but also by various journals as to the possibility of effecting this in so short a time as two months and a half. By the kindness of Mr. Wright, the contractor, and Mr. Bryson, the resident engineer, we have had an opportunity of inspecting the works, and from the progress already made we not only without hesitation pronounce it possible that they will be completed by the 1st of October next, but so far as we are capable of judging, we can see nothing to prevent it. Of the seventeen miles of rail contracted for, viz., from Honeysuckle Point to the hill at the back of the East Maitland gaol, the metal is already laid, with the exception of two short intervals, the one extending from the cutting about two miles on the Maitland side of Hexham, of about three-fourths of a mile in length, the other not exceeding half-a-mile somewhat further on. About four hundred men are employed upon the line, and the rapidity with which the ballasting is carried by the agency of the locomotive is really astonishing. The solidity of the whole work is admirable, and our attention was particularly attracted by the excellence of the brick-work, not only as to construction but material also—not a flaw or crack being perceptible in a single instance. The cutting at what is termed the Big Hill is more extensive, we believe, than any work of the kind on the Sydney and Parramatta line. In fact, in all things the undertaking reflects the highest credit upon the contractors and officers employed. We trust that the utility of the line will not be diminished by any tardiness in deciding the *quæstio vexata* as to the site of the two termini, or in providing for their erection, as it must be remembered that it does not form any part of the present contract, which refers merely to the construction of the line. And although we do not think that the traffic will be altogether impeded for the want of these adjuncts, yet it is highly desirable that permanent buildings, &c., should be erected as soon as possible. With regard to the squabbles between our East and West Maitland friends, we regret to see such jealousies and selfish feelings animating either of them, as were displayed at the late meetings held in the two towns. How much more worthy of them would it be to endeavour to unite their energies to increase the prosperity of both, than for each to seek its own aggrandisement at the expense of the other. Why cannot they, instead of mutually contributing to each others' injury, unite together for the good of the general community? Unfortunately, the feeling to which we allude prevails too generally throughout the colonies, and extends not only to towns, but to streets and to individuals. In our own city, we are not, we regret to say, free from it. The inhabitants of Honeysuckle Point are aggrieved at the idea of not erecting the Newcastle railway terminus at their end of the town, wishing to secure for themselves the larger portion of the advantages to be derived therefrom; and the inhabitants of the city itself are no less anxious to obtain those advantages for themselves, and by these means a vast amount of bickering and ill-feeling arises, and prevents the progress of any improvement. The old fable of the bundle of sticks, which when united were proof against all efforts to break them, but which separately were easily broken, is forcibly brought to mind by the state of society in New South Wales. For though united we might raise our adopted country to a place in the scale of nations, than which few would boast of greater, so long as each looks but to his own interest, without regard to that of his neighbour, there is little hope of our attaining that exalted position to which the importance and advantages we possess would otherwise justly entitle us.

TAMWORTH, July 24.—On the 17th instant a land sale took place at the court-house, of thirty allotments, twenty of which were half acres. This land is situated at the new township of Moonbi, fifteen miles from here. The interest this sale occasioned, and the sharp bidding to obtain the land, prove incontestibly the great demand for it. When will the Government be taught a practical lesson? The Surveyor-General has said that there is a sufficient quantity of land opened for sale for the next ten years. Where? Not in this portion of the country; for the other day every allotment that was put up for sale was purchased at a high price, and there are many persons who would purchase allotments in the town, but that at present there are no available ones open for sale. It is to be hoped that the new arrangements in the Survey Department will remedy this state of things, and establish district surveyors, who shall have power to sell at once to any person who wishes to buy. Our town has lately assumed an old appearance. It is filled by diggers; many of whom some weeks ago wended their way to the Rocky, but now they all turn to the Peel, where a good stroke of business is doing. Some of the residents of the town have returned disappointed, and it is generally believed now that the Rocky River diggings have been greatly exaggerated. There is some talk of re-establishing a Savings' Bank here. Such is badly wanted. But it is said there is a gentleman now in the town connected with the Bank of New South Wales, and that his object here is to establish a branch bank. There is no reason why he should not succeed. The inhabitants would be benefited by having a bank. There is to be a meeting on Monday week next, at the court-house, at noon, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Legislative Council in favour of Courts of Assize at Tamworth. The meeting, no doubt, will be well attended.—*Maitland Mercury*.

DUNGOG, July 24.—The yellow fever is very brisk in this part—all parties talking of or moving to the field where the precious metal is to be found. Mr. S. B. Kermode is starting from his mills nine drays laden with flour for the Rocky River diggings. The route to be taken is the new line lately opened by the A. A. Company, which will bring the diggings within 150 miles of our town, with abundance of grass and water all the way. Those parties who know Waldron's Range and the Moonbies say that Hungry Hill is by far the best route; in fact, an experienced hand who knows both routes is going up the line named. Now that we have two steamers weekly from the metropolis to Clarence Town, it might be well to give a close guess of the several stages to be made on this line of road. From Clarence Town to Dungog 15 miles, thence to Gloucester stations 34 miles, to Geroo Flat 35 miles, to the Swamp stations 20 miles, to Nybar 30 miles, thence to the Rocky River 27 miles; thus bringing the diggings within 160 miles of land carriage to Sydney, with first-rate accommodation houses all the way. Independent of Mr. Kermode's drays, several others belonging to private parties are about to start on the 1st of August. Cold frosty nights, with good ironbark fires, is the order of the nights. Grass is scarce, but maize in galore. New sown wheat looks well, and there has been a great deal sown this season. The crawlers who stop at home will get gold dust for cutting and housing it next harvest.—*M. Mercury*.

WE are requested by Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle to direct particular attention to their extensive sales this day of ironmongery, plated ware, damaged rope, &c., &c., at the Bank Auction Rooms.—ADV.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Purkis and Lambert remind the public that they sell this day, at the residence of Mr. Roberts, corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, at 11 o'clock, household furniture; at 1 o'clock, carriage, harness, and horse.—ADV.

WE are requested by W. Dean and Co. to call attention to their sales this day. At a quarter past 10 o'clock, Hobart Town and Baltic timber, shingles, &c., at the Patent Slip Wharf, foot of King-street. At their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, groceries, oilmen's stores, damaged teas, &c. For full particulars see our advertising columns.—ADV.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOBART TOWN TIMBER.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of builders, contractors, timber merchants, and others to their important unreserved sale of Hobart Town timber, ex Creole, the whole of which will be sold this afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Circular Quay.—ADV.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 26TH, 1856.—Candidates for Legislative honours announce themselves daily; and the prospect of the electors having it in their power to return good men and true hourly brightens. Not many new men have as yet presented themselves as candidates; and the *Argus*, in the interminable series of articles which deal with the question, "Where are the united?" has ample scope and verge enough to recall events in the past history of proclaimed or probable aspirants, or to indicate the absence of a colonial cancer as sufficient answer to the assertion that this or the other New Chum will find a seat. The new Legislature will not materially differ from the preceding ones. From all that appears, it is probable that old faces will be recognisable in one or other of the Houses. There will be new faces there, doubtless; Mr. Duffy will not be the only fresh-man; but nearly all the old legislators will have seats somewhere, and the new members will be many of them old colonists. The *Age* is very angry at Mr. Fawkner for moving in behalf of Mr. Stawell's return for the city of Melbourne, and sneers at the proposal that Dr. Greeves should have a seat for the same constituency; but Mr. Stawell and Dr. Greeves are both men whom nearly every one would be sorry to miss in the new Legislature, and the declaration of the former gentleman, that he considered it his duty as a somewhat prominent political character, to solicit the suffrages of the most important constituency, has been generally regarded as worthy of him and his reputation, and as presenting a favourable contrast to the course pursued by some of his brethren in office who seek the representation of Portland, Sandridge, and other localities, the electors of which cannot be indifferent to the local advantages of having a Minister for a representative.

There are few new candidates for the gold-fields' constituencies. Mr. G. M. Stephen continues to solicit the suffrages of the Talbot electors, and at great length replies to the charges against his honour and respectability which the *Argus* has made or insinuated.

About two thousand people assembled in Astley's Amphitheatre, on Thursday evening, for the discussion of the eight hours' question. Mr. Fawkner occupied the chair, and Mr. Loader read an address, in which the difficulties attending the accomplishment of the proposed reform were ably pointed out. Mr. Loader imports materials for saddlers, coachmakers, &c., and can see more clearly than many how the colonial manufacturer in these departments is subject to constant competition with those in England or America. The meeting consisted almost exclusively of persons pledged to forward the movement, and Mr. Loader's statements and arguments were not very palatable. Perhaps, after the excitement which the first presentation of unwelcome opinions produce, has subsided, the men who most disapproved of the address will begin to find that there is something in the views of Mr. Loader after all, and that the statements made in reply did not deserve the acceptance they received.

Mr. Coppin has announced the termination of the season at the Olympic, and the commencement of the dramatic season at the Royal. Several of the *corps dramatique* at the Olympic have been taking their benefit. Mr. Henry Edwards, a gentleman who, although a very young actor, has won a high place in general esteem, and is known to be possessed of high scientific attainments, took his last night. The play selected was Bulwer's Sea Captain, a production better known from its prominence in the Ingoldsby Legends, and in the Yellow Plush Papers, than from its success on the stage. But for the elegant and artistic manner in which Mr. Edwards played the part of "Norman," the piece would hardly have been heard to a close. The opera of L'Elisir d'Amour is to be presented tonight at the Royal, and the performance will close the operatic season. Notwithstanding the exertions of the management, the excellence of the artistes engaged, and the liberal support of the public, it appears that opera is an enjoyment which the people of Melbourne cannot yet afford.

The *Herald* of this morning announces the discovery of coal in two different localities in the colony, viz., at Schnapper Point, and at a place within seven miles of Melbourne. It is somewhat singular that two such announcements should be made in one day.

NEWS RESPECTING THE ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.

(*From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*)

MR. COHEN, who arrived in Maitland from the Rocky River by the mail on Sunday evening last, has brought down with him 700 ounces of gold-dust, the produce of those diggings. It was currently reported in Maitland that the gold brought down by that gentleman weighed 150 lbs., and that it required two men to carry it from the coach into the store. This was, however, too good to be true, and upon inquiry the 150 lbs. turned out to be only 58 lbs. 4 ozs.

From a conversation held with that gentleman relative to the state of the Rocky gold-field, we gathered that many parties were making fortunes. Mr. Cohen states that it is impossible to tell how much gold is obtained by any one party, as they will not tell you the truth, the absence of sufficient police protection making them think that discretion is the better part of valour. He says that the weather has impeded the diggers in their operations, but, notwithstanding, those who were enabled to work, did not do so in vain. He knows of parties obtaining 40 ounces a day. There are many, he says, returning, but owing to the deep sinking and the want of means on their part preventing them from trying their luck; and consequently they come away grumbling, and trying to dissuade others from going up. He thinks that nearly all who have been enabled to reach the washing stuff have had no reason to complain, but on the contrary have realised beyond their expectations The change of weather experienced at the diggings, he thinks, will give an impetus to mining operations, and that before long the receipt of gold will "astonish the natives" of Maitland.

The sinking is from 30 to 100 feet, and as before stated in previous reports, a great part through ironstone. The ridge upon which the diggers are sinking is nearly all taken up, and nearly every new comer flocks there. This, Mr. Cohen thinks, is very much to be regretted, and shows a want of enterprise on the part of the miners; as he is so fully persuaded that gold exists in more or less quantity for miles around that district, and that the whole of New England is a vast gold-field, that he is of opinion that if, instead of all crowding to one spot, they tried new places—of course judging for themselves by their past experience the most likely spots—they would find as rich, if not richer, diggings than those at present in work.

We may remark that Messrs. Dickson and Co. have also received 80 ounces from the Rocky River.

We are informed by Mr. John Trim, of Armidale, who is at present in Maitland, that numbers at the Rocky River are doing well, but that the very heavy and wet weather which they have had checked mining operations to a great extent, and caused numbers of holes to fall in, rendering what labour had been expended on them useless. For this reason parties were chary of investing any money, or employing labour, till the fine weather set in. Three days before he left this desideratum was experienced, and all the diggers set to work again, and there is every prospect, Mr. Trim thinks, of their labour being amply remunerated. He states that numbers of persons who arrived at the diggings had scarcely a shilling to bless themselves with, and the weather being bad, prevented them from being employed, and, consequently, they went away disheartened. There have been 1200 licenses issued this month, and the prospect of double that number if the weather proves favourable.

We are informed by a gentleman who lately had occasion to go as far as Scone, that on Tuesday last, as he was returning, he counted no less than eighty-seven bullock drays, all bound to the Rocky River or Armidale, and principally loaded with flour; besides a number of horse drays and other vehicles also loaded for those diggings. Numbers of foot passengers leading pack horses were also to be seen. He passed several coming down, but the traffic is greatly in favour of the diggings.

The following was received by Mr. Denis Coleman from his son:—

"Rocky River, July 4, 1856.

"As for these diggings they are the most singular gold-fields ever I witnessed. There is no sinking within half-a-mile of the river. The name of the ridge that we are on is Mount Jones. There are about 500 shafts in this hill, and no more than 50 bottomed, and very few blanks. There are some of those claims exceedingly rich. The general depth of these shafts is from 70 to 90 feet, and it is all very hard sinking, through iron-stone and granite boulders. There is a vein of blue flint running through the hill, and a few shafts have struck it—one party in particular. It took them a fortnight to sink 3 feet through the rock, two men at night and two in the day blasting. This is the hardest shaft I have seen. The weather.—It rained and snowed from Wednesday morning till Saturday morning, and there is some of the snow lying on the ground till now. This is the largest camp of diggers I have ever seen. There will be a flourishing town here soon—public-houses and stores springing up like mushrooms."

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(*From Yesterday's Mercury.*)

WEST MAITLAND WATCH-HOUSE.—At the closing of the Court business at West Maitland, yesterday, Mr. Green drew the attention of his brother magistrates to the very insecure state of the present watch-house. He understood that there was a sum of £400 placed upon the Estimates, for erecting a suitable building, but he thought, taking the price of materials and labour into consideration, that that sum was insufficient; and he begged to suggest that a letter should be written to his Excellency the Governor-General, advising and soliciting that a further sum may be granted in order to enable this most necessary work to be proceeded with without delay. He was of opinion that instead of having one insecure building, as at present, that there was a necessity for two good watch-houses, there being a distance of three miles between the one in East Maitland and the one here. Major Crummer and Mr. Russell both concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Green; and it was resolved that a letter should be written to the Colonial Secretary calling his attention to the subject.

DEATH FROM A FALL FROM A CART.—An inquest was held on Saturday, the 26th, at Four-mile Creek, before the coroner, Dr. M'Cartney, on the body of James Armitage, a miner, who on the previous day had been in East Maitland, and on his return, while near Mr. Farthing's stables, was observed to get up and stand in a cart for a few minutes. He then fell over the cart-wheel, soon after became insensible, was visited by Dr. Bolton, who saw at once the nature of the injury. The jury returned a verdict of—Died from injury to the spine, accidentally received while under the influence of drink.

DEATH FROM THE FALL OF A TREE.—An inquest was held yesterday at Oakvale, before the coroner, Dr. M'Cartney, on the body of Ann Nora Walker. From the evidence it appeared that on Thursday the deceased had been cutting down a sapling for the purpose of getting an opossum for her dogs. In endeavouring to escape the fallen tree she ran in the wrong direction; it fell on her, and, though she was drawn from under it by her daughter, she never rallied from the injuries she had received. She did not send for medical assistance, but on Saturday her daughter fetched Dr. Bolton, who administered the usual remedies. She died on Saturday night, her death being caused by concussion producing a collapse. About three weeks previously the deceased had fallen from her horse, but was recovering from the injury she then received.

FIRST DAILY TRIP FROM SYDNEY.—The A. S. N. Company's steamer Collaroy arrived at the wharf, Morpeth, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, having left Sydney at 8 a.m., thus performing the trip from wharf to wharf in nine hours, or something like twelve miles per hour, including stoppages.—*Correspondent*.

ACCIDENT TO THE NEWCASTLE MAIL.—An accident happened to the Newcastle mail on Sunday, which fortunately was unattended with loss of life or limb, though, in all probability, both might have resulted, had the cart contained passengers. We are informed that on the morning in question, the horses, on approaching a bridge on the road—the second on the Maitland side of the Ironbark Bridge—were pulled up from a trot by Mr. Winch, the driver, who proceeded to walk them over quietly. Some of the slabs of the bridge, however, were, through want of repair and attention, lying wide apart, and one of the leading horses, disliking the appearance of so unsafe a pathway, started aside, and in so doing pushed the other leader over the side of the bridge, and of course followed himself, dragged down by the weight of the falling horse. The other horses and the mail-cart rested at the edge long enough to give Mr. Winch time to save himself; but it was impossible to remain in such a position long; the horses began to plunge, and ultimately all went over together, the cart fallings wheels upwards in the mud below. The letter-bags were extricated, and sent on at once by another conveyance, and the horses and cart were recovered without any damage done—a remarkable coincidence, considering the height they fell—some twelve or thirteen feet. This is not the first accident of the kind on the Newcastle road. A short time back the mail upset in passing another bridge, under similar circumstances. That bridge, indeed, has been repaired—at the cost, partly, if not wholly, of Mr. Whittaker—but there are others in a condition equally dangerous as regards the roadway, and equally wanting the protection of a railing.

LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

JULY 12TH.—PUNT ON THE RIVER.—The want of some means of crossing the Lower Murrumbidgee has long been complained of by travellers, but till very recently no person seems to have thought of endeavouring to supply this desideratum. Nowhere lower down the river than Wagga Wagga, which is nearly 280 miles from its junction with the Murray, was a punt sufficiently large to cross a horse to be found; drays and carts had to be floated across on air-tight casks—a long and tedious process. Sheep were swam over, but frequently some of them were drowned in the crossing. Bullocks and horses were crossed also by swimming, but with them it was very rare to hear of accidents occurring. Even below Wagga Wagga few opportunities occurred of crossing from one side to the other, except by bark canoes, which, if an opinion may be formed from the many accidents that have happened and the loss of life which has not unfrequently taken place, are not altogether a very safe means of conveyance. The large number of cattle and sheep that annually cross the river at a spot known as Police Point (situated near to the boundaries of the runs of Mr. Bagot and Mr. M'Evoy, on the north side, and opposite to Mr. Lang's station on the south side, at a distance of 90 miles from Balranald, and 160 miles from Wagga Wagga), seems to have suggested to Mr. Bagot the propriety of establishing a punt on his run, close to the above-named spot. Accordingly, a short time since, a punt was built, which has recently been put on the river, and opened for the accommodation of the public. The punt is of moderate size, built in the ordinary manner, with moveable flats at each end. It is propelled by means of two ropes fixed from bank to bank, which ropes run through wooden blocks attached to the rails of the punt. A dray and four bullocks can be taken across at the same time. Two hundred sheep can be punted; but it is expected, when the yards and other conveniences now in course of construction are completed, that a larger number will be able to be put on the punt. Already, with the present accommodation, 1000 sheep have been crossed in one day. The charges are—sheep, £3 the thousand; a bullock dray and team, or a horse and cart, 10s.; a man and horse, 5s. I understand that it is intended to erect a public-house on the north side of the river, close to the spot where the punt crosses. This will be a great convenience to many persons, as for 250 miles along the Murrumbidgee there is not a single licensed house; consequently travellers of all kinds have to be indebted to the settlers for board and lodging: many settlers complain that it costs them as much in the course of a year to feed strangers as it does to keep their own establishments. It has been suggested that the Government should cause a pound to be erected at the Police Point, close to the punt, and to the spot where the public-house is to be built. There are pounds at Wagga Wagga and at Balranald, and the Government have recently ordered a pound to be erected at the junction of the Darling and Murray. There is, however, still a distance along the river of 250 miles without a single pound, which distance could be reduced to 160 by the erection of a pound at the Police Point, near which spot there being a Government reserve, and it being the place where nearly all the cattle and sheep coming from the northward across the Murrumbidgee, there is every probability that before many years have past there will be a township in that locality, that is, supposing the Survey Department does not find out that it knows more about the wants of the locality than the locality knows about its own requirements, and that some person sitting in his office in Sydney, and who knows nothing about the Murrumbidgee except from his clerk, who has retailed to him some particulars he has heard from some one else, does not put his veto on the affair, and in lieu thereof lay out an elegant township in some nice sandy spot quite destitute of water, where the calls for allotments will not be numerous nor very troublesome to the Survey Department.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—During the last six weeks 150,000 sheep and 7000 cattle have crossed the river, *en route* for the Melbourne side. The majority of the sheep have been brought from the Bathurst district, and are partly to replace the numerous flocks of sheep that have from time to time been destroyed under the provisions of Morris' Scab Act.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has continued very showery, and has been cold and unpleasant all the past fortnight. Two or three nights this week there was a tolerably severe frost, which is said to give indication of the approach of more rain, which, from the present appearance of the atmosphere, does not seem to be far distant.

MR. SPOONER AND THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Although I am aware that you are not answerable for articles copied into your journal from other papers, yet I venture to say that you could not have extracted one which has given a numerous class of your readers more pain than an article which appears in your issue of the 25th instant, under the above heading.

The writer in *Bell's Weekly Messenger* makes a sort of Protestant act of contrition, because Protestant funds have been given for what he terms the endowment of Roman Catholic error. I suppose that writer will not gainsay that what is good sauce for the goose is also good sauce for the gander. The Catholics of Ireland have been ground, I may say, to the earth, for the last two hundred years and more by the intolerance of the Protestant Law Church—a mere political establishment—conceived in iniquity, and brought forth in sin. By Parliamentary returns the annual revenues of that establishment amounted a few years ago to £3,000,000. This sum, be it remembered, is wrung from the sweat of the most impoverished people in Europe, for the support of a novel and alien establishment in the doctrines of which they do not believe, and because Mr. Pitt extended some £9000 a year of the national funds, about the year 1792, for the establishment of the Royal College of Maynooth, for the ecclesiastical education of a nation's priesthood, and Sir Robert Peel extended the grant a few years ago to £27,000, the Spooners and Newdegates, and Low Church Protestants and Dissenters of England have been heaving and bellowing and exhausting their lungs and emptying their inkstands against such a practice; they take it on themselves to term the religion which all these persons of every age, since the advent of the Son of God,—and who are called or reputed saints,—professed a system of error. If England thought proper to change her faith at the beck or caprice of a monster, or to suit the wicked policy of the illegitimate daughter of that monster, as Ireland refused to follow the example, what right had England, with force of arms, to force her new-fangled creed on an eminently Catholic people?

I hold that Nero had just as much authority to attempt to govern the Church of God as either Henry the VIII., or his daughter Elizabeth; and while I hold that the temporal sovereign has a plenitude of civil power within his or her realm, I also hold that the temporal power is entirely different; for while Kings and Queens may lawfully appoint governors, and generals, and admirals, they have no sort of power to appoint a bishop, or priest, or even a deacon, in the Church. It was not to Kings or Queens the words "Feed my lambs—feed my sheep," were addressed.

The Spooners and Newdegates, and the sectaries of England, would, indeed, repay the brave soldiers and sailors of Ireland, who have recently recruited the army of England and manned her navy, by depriving these brave soldiers and sailors of all spiritual consolation. If ever one nation showed ingratitude for assistance given, England will have done so on the present occasion, should she give her sanction to the closing of the College of Maynooth. In her recent struggle with Russia, England had to employ foreign auxiliaries and legions—had she opened her purse-strings to assist her sister Ireland at the period of the latter's dire famine, as she ought to have done, and as the exigencies of Ireland required, England could have dispensed with these foreigners—these arms which stood to her at every battle field from Assaye to Waterloo, would have crowned the tops of Alma and of the Redan. England had wellnigh sacrificed the people of Ireland while she gave some £20,000,000 to a few West India planters for the loss of their slaves; and on a recent occasion to save a few wretched Turks and secure a passage by Constantinople she embarked in a war which cost millions of money, and I may say, rivers of blood. Begging the insertion of these remarks.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
PHILO-MAYNOOTH.

DRUNKENNESS.

No. V.

(*Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

I FIND I have undertaken a most ungracious task, as though I were influenced by a captious, narrow mind, seeming to lay in wait (like a foot-pad in a dark corner, ready to seize his prey) for every trifling public act and word that will not bear analyzing without exposing something for the cynic to cavil at; it is impossible, however, to write determinedly on this momentous subject, this moral distemper, and choose my way; it is useless to proceed with half-measures on such a subject: all I can do, if I tread on the toe of any one in my path, is to beg pardon, and disclaim all intention of giving either offence or pain.

I have read in the *Sydney Morning Herald* an account of the late "National Banquet," at which, it appears, fifteen popular toasts were drunk; and I can say, with the greatest sincerity, that if I had had the pleasure of being a guest, I should have been warmed (*without wine*), by pure sympathy of sentiment and genuine feeling, into as much enthusiasm, and have felt as great a desire to do "full honours" to all the toasts—by an expression of my approval thereof, in a manner that should prove that I inherited as much patriotic feeling, national pride, and a heart as joyous as any individual in that truly British assembly; and especially the fourteenth. It would have stirred up my old heart to a stronger desire of manifesting its gladness—a toast which will ever warm the heart of a true man, even to the hour of his dropping into the grave, let that hour come as late as it ever fell to the lot of man to be his last. There had before this been thirteen toasts drunk, no doubt a fair proportion of that number with glasses "charged to the brim," as this the fourteenth was requested to be by the proposer, and to be "responded to with full honours;" namely, the brim-full glass of (no doubt good and potent) wine to be swallowed off, drained to the bottom, and proved by waving the empty glass, bottom upwards, round the head, keeping time to the loud and stunning bursts of "Hip, hip," &c., &c., repeated eighty-one times, which "full honours" would require being "nine times nine." In joining this chorus I should, and many others, I am certain were there who drank but little wine, and would, like myself, have felt far less derangement of the brain, than those who had done "full honours," in the popular sense, to all the previous toasts were doomed to feel.

Can Lady Denison, or any other amiable woman, feel herself more highly honoured by the boisterous expression of admiration of a large company of gentlemen, more or less excited with wine, than she would feel if the same public manifestation had displayed itself on such a joyous occasion, without resorting to the old the "time-honoured," though pernicious—custom of doing so by the intervention of inebriety? I confidently answer for that lady, No! and that she would have been doubly pleased by such a compliment, at such a meeting of gentlemen—influenced by no other exciting agency than that of purity of sentiment, sincerity of feeling, and warm admiration of female excellence. It can afford no pleasure to such a lady (publicly spoken as a most amiable woman in all the moral and domestic relations of a wife and a mother) but rather pain, to know that, in a company of six hundred gentlemen, of every temperament, met to celebrate so pleasing an event as that for which they met, there would be even *ten* who had done "*all the honours*" to all the previous toasts, and in doing the same to the fourteenth, it was done with a whirling brain and absent reason,—that the spark of enthusiasm, scintillating from a burning brain, owed its brilliancy to a false fire,—that it was not the pure emanation, the sober expression, of friendly feelings, of minds unexcited by a powerful stimulant, such as would cause them to as madly join in the wild yell of as great a number of savages. That exalted lady must feel the honour reduced by a very large discount, when she reflects that the manifesting the pleasure of doing her that honour, completed the inebriation of ten rational beings, that the part they took in that manifestation was taken at a moment when they had temporarily parted with their reason, that they were the shouts of lunatics which they added to the existing uproar. If that excellent wife and mother, and friend, feels assured that the act of doing her honour, by the public expression of admiration, by such a meeting of gentlemen, caused even *one* intelligent being to descend to a depth of degradation unequalled by the brute beast, she (I think) must feel regret that such was ever made (and be thus virtually robbed of a great part of the pleasure, the pride, of being) the object that called it forth.

It is like presumption in *me*—and I feel it so—to speak of our present Judges with disapprobation, for I believe them to be men of the highest class, not only socially, but also in respect of their intellectual attainments as men, their probity as Judges, their principles as Christians, and their moral usefulness as models for the classes around and below them; and I feel a consciousness of their being so immeasurably my superiors that I proceed with the task I have imposed on myself with much reluctance, and with pained feelings; for to do so to any useful purpose, to lay bare every existing practice tending in the slightest degree to perpetuate unnecessary and hurtful drinking of intoxicating drinks, particularly for "fashion's sake," for the sake of keeping alive a "*time-honoured*" vicious custom; I must not shrink from expressing my sentiments, my feelings, my conviction, in the most public manner of their hurtfulness, and their tendency to degrade individuals, nay, masses of the community, by producing moral degradation, as well as corporeal suffering, or from pointing as publicly as I can at every particular instance that comes within my notice, in what *sphere* soever it happens, by *whomsoever* patronised.

Judge Dickinson, I am convinced, is too high-minded a man, too conscious of the mischief to society of intemperance, too anxious for the reformation of social habits, wherever such reformation is called for, to feel (if at all) *long* offended at my taking prominent notice of the manner he introduced a toast at the late National Banquet, that scene of loyalty, of rejoicing for the possession of self-government, a boon of which we have been considered worthy by the Imperial Government, and which is, as yet, but on the threshold of its career; but should I be so unfortunate as to offend him in so doing, he will, perhaps, feel that the high and honourable position he occupies—highly and universally esteemed as he is therein—will render it unnecessary for him to take notice of anything *I* may write, although *I write truth*, distasteful and unwelcome as it may be to many. Could I allow myself to write publicly on this, or any other subject, influenced by unworthy motives, or unchristian feeling to any individual, high or low, I should blush for such conduct, and walk the streets with a countenance expressive of a consciousness of deserving to be shunned.

I cannot refrain from saying a few words here in allusion to the position of a Judge in reference to the community at large. How frequently (the records of the Supreme Court will show) have our Judges to perform the painful duty of pronouncing the awful sentence of death on drunkards, for crimes they have been led into committing, by drink—how then can a Judge, in the hour of serious and calm reflection, justify to his conscience the act of inviting a company to swallow off a *fourteenth* glass of wine, and in a manner best calculated hastily to madden the brain, and produce a state of furious drunkenness, he himself having been an eye-witness of the same parties taking the previous thirteen? Can it be said that such an act is in perfect harmony with his character as a Judge? Good God! does it not come within the clearest possibility that *one* man in such an assemblage may be made madly drunk by a *fourteenth* glass and in his madness quarrel with another on his way home to his wife and children, and either lose his own life, or take the life of a fellow-creature, be brought before the very Judge, who called on him to "charge his glass"—his *fourteenth* glass—"to the brim," to be tried for murder, and that Judge be called on, in the execution of his duty, to sentence him to death on the gallows.

Judge Dickinson accepted the duty of proposing a toast, "Lady Denison and the ladies of the colony;" he introduced it, by soliciting gentlemen to "*charge their glasses to the brim*," expressing a conviction that it would be responded to with the "*fullest honours*." Now these words, on such an occasion, can have no other meaning—though coming from the mouth of a Judge, highly as he is esteemed, than they would convey if poured forth, less elegantly, from the mouth of the least educated individual at the table. Why is the Judge so desirous, why does he press it so forcibly on the guests, to "*charge their glasses to the brim*?" Not, surely, that they may empty them on the floor; no, but to drink off the wine to the bottom, and finish with the usual noise. Fourteen glasses of wine, quickened in its effect by a deafening noise, issuing from the throat down which they have been poured!!! Who, that has been a witness to scenes, almost innumerable, such as the one here spoken of, can believe that in a company of 600, there were not an average proportion of "*wet souls*;" it does not require a conjurer to tell us the effects that were produced on many by this fourteenth toast—"Lady Denison and the ladies of the colony."

A MAN.

28th July, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Having for some time past observed from your reports of the proceedings at the Central Police Office the very inadequate punishment awarded in that Court for most aggravated offences, it appears to me to be necessary that the attention of the public should be particularly directed to the subject. I have no doubt that a reference to the reports in your paper for the last three months would be sufficient to satisfy any one that the punishments are not in proportion to the offences, and that in those cases where the offence is especially dangerous to the community the punishments are extremely inadequate. It will, I believe, be found that in many cases where an unfortunate wretch has stolen and pawned an article of the value of 5s., the punishment has been imprisonment for months, with hard labour, and that in cases of aggravated assaults upon females and others a penalty little more than nominal has been imposed. I have been led to make these observations by the perusal of the report of a police office case in the *Herald* of this morning, in the following words:—

Patrick Macfarlane was charged by Catherine Peisley with having unlawfully assaulted her. She deposed that, on the 12th instant, prisoner came into her house, and, without saying a word, laid hold and dragged her out of the house, and was proceeding into the bush when her cries brought assistance, and she was rescued. Mr. Evan Evans, of Cook's River, publican, deposed that, hearing a female voice crying murder, he followed it, and found prisoner dragging the complainant, and compelled him to let her go. Macfarlane offered neither defence nor apology for his conduct. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for one month.

Is it not monstrous that a person convicted under such circumstances should escape with a penalty of 40s., and without having been required to find sureties for his good behaviour. What protection does the law so administered afford to the public? Is it likely to operate as a terror to evil doers? It is said that the end of punishment is not as an atonement—an expiation—for the crime committed, but to deter the offender and all others (by the dread of his example) from offending in the like way. Will any one pretend to say that a person who could commit such an offence as that above referred to, is likely to be deterred by a penalty of 40s. from a repetition of his conduct? To show you the great importance of these cases being reported by you as correctly as they have been, I may mention a case where a man who had been charged with a brutal assault upon a child was discharged by the magistrates with a reprimand, and the attention of the late Attorney-General having been directed to the case, he put the man upon his trial at the Criminal Court, where he was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
CIVIS.

Sydney, 29th July, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the city authorities to the disgusting state of Barker-street, and the thoroughfares lying south of Bathurst-street West. They are not only in such a dilapidated condition as to render them unsafe even to pedestrians; but the intolerable stench arising from the filth and cesspools, which are allowed to flow from the higher portions of this section of the city, is prejudicial in the extreme to the health and comfort of the citizens in this part of Philip Ward. I trust the City Commissioners will favour us with that attention which, as rate-payers, we have a right to demand.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

COCKERELL'S CASE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In the police reports of this case in your paper, nearly every part of the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution by me, is omitted, and as the cross-examination is, to a certain extent, the "audi alteram partem," it is difficult to account for the omission. However, I do not write to complain of that alone, my present object being to correct a very erroneous impression, calculated in no small degree to injure Mr. Cockerell,—that the 59 ounces of silver plate, taken by Inspector Singleton from among the pledged property under the search-warrant, and now retained by him, are stolen property. I have the authority of the owner of the plate (a gentleman well known in Sydney, but whose name I for the present withhold, not at his request, but because I think his name unnecessary,) for stating that he pledged that plate, marked with his own initials and the initials and crests of other members of his family, in February last, for twelve pounds.

The diamond studs too, of which much has been said, and more insinuated, were made by Mr. Jones, jeweller, of Jamison-street, a few weeks ago, to Mr. Cockerell's order.

So that at last, after a four days' search by the detective force of Sydney, among the multifarious gatherings of four years or so, at a moment's notice, during which four years Mr. Cockerell had taken property in pledge to upwards of £27,000—the only articles really in dispute are a pair of pistols, and an inkstand and snuff box. With regard to the pistols, Mr. Singleton swore in cross-examination that, while executing the search-warrant, he took them up and snapped them, remarking at the time to one or two detectives present, "such bad locks they had," but laid them down without discovering that they were the pistols which two days afterwards he found them to be, the pistols which had been stolen from Mr. Rodd. As to the snuff box and inkstand, it was not proved that any description of them had ever been given to Mr. Cockerell! None had been given. Justice to my client demands I should say this; much more I could say, but as the whole case will soon be fully heard, I forbear doing so.

Yours truly,
WM. P. MOFFAT,
Attorney of Cockerell.

29th July, 1856.

THE DYING SAILOR'S REFLECTIONS.

Oh God, protect my mother,
I was her hope and stay;
And she has not another
When I have passed away.

My arm gives way to Thine,
I leave her to Thy care;
The widow at Thy shrine,
With nothing but a prayer.

Oh! never love like her's
Found I on icy earth;
A mother's love outwears
All dross of lesser worth.

Like Israel's fire it burns,
Still lighting on her child,
Turns on him as he turns
Through life's dark chartless wild.

. . . .

Still, still, of thee I dream,
In short and broken sleep;
And thou art like a gleam
Of Heaven to those who weep.

The first time that I saw thee
I thought thee very fair,
And magic cords did draw me
Where all was magic air.

Wilt think how I have loved thee?
When I can love no more;
Though time and scorn have proved me,
Unchanged their pain I bore.

But Death's within my breast,
His breath is on my cheek,
And oh! his hand has press'd
Till I am worn and weak.—

The breeze is in my face,
But does not blow for me;
I'm hasting to my place
Beyond a darker sea.

Ay, even thou would'st weep,
To see how calmly slow
I sink down to my sleep
In the blue wave below.

There's dimness in my eye,
Yet would it flash on thee,
If thou wert standing by—
But that can never be.

Though strength has left my arm,
An effort it would make,
To shield my love from harm:
Or wither for her sake.

Then wilt thou shed a tear,
The sea has closed such love;
Or ever wish me near,
From my lonely coral grove?

. . . .

My shipmate, here's a rose,
Its leaves are faded now,
But still their fragrance flows,
And once it decked *her* brow.

It fell from her dark hair
Upon a festal night,
When fair 'st of the fair—
She moved a beam of light.

I've kept the treasured prize,
Though perished as you see,
In it a volume lies
Of perished hopes to me.

But give it as it is
To her, and also say—
The heart that valued this,
Is now unvalued clay.

So, place me near the side,
To let me see the wave;
'Tis good for mortal pride
To look into its grave.

. . . .

My Maker, this is soon—
Yet be Thy will fulfilled;
I'm withering in my June,
But foolish heart be stilled.

Such as have calms through life,
No spots to mar their day,
With every pleasure rife,
May weep when called away;

But when the storms have raged,
'Tis easier far to go;—
Worse battles have been waged
Than with the unseen foe.

And mine has been a lot
As stormy as the most,—
With Fortune hard I've fought,
And Death my path has crossed.

I've met him many a while,
And, leaning on my Faith,
Now, with a victor's smile,
Can know no dread of Death.

1852. DAVID POLE.

LAUNCESTON STOCK MARKET.—JULY 22.

ON Tuesday last, at Carrick, a large quantity of stock was offered, and nearly all sold. Fat ewes 14s 6d to 15s 3d, store ewes 12s, ewes in lamb 12s, a lot of indifferent ditto 7s, pigs 30s to 60s, prime beef £18 to £23 10s per head, or 45s per 100 lbs.; second quality ditto £12 10s to £16, or 35s to 40s; milch cows £7 to £10 10s, mixed cattle £7, working bullocks £19 10s to £20. For the horses scarcely any bidding; four were sold at low prices. On Thursday at slaughter house: 21 head cattle, ex North Star, which had been on board ten days, sold at £4 10s to £14; colonial sheep 10s 6d to 20s, fat calves 17s to 23s. The monthly sale of stock by Messrs. Robinson and Allison, at Cleveland, on Friday last was well attended, and the result shows clearly that store sheep are much wanted. The following are the prices obtained: Store wethers 14s 3d, 14s 7d, and 16s 4d; wethers, some of which were fit for butcher, 17s 1d to 18s; a mixed lot of ewe and wether sheep, from two-tooth to full-mouthed (an inferior lot), 7s 9d; Mr. Aitkin's lambs 11s.

Working bullocks, from £19 10s to £24, and to £35 for very good; cows from £2 10s to £5, mixed cattle £5; the horses and pigs offered were not sold.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

THE Half Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Joint Stock Bank took place to-day, at 12 o'clock. The report of the directors was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum declared. The profits for the past half year amount to £13,524 2s. 10d. The reserved fund was increased by the sum of £1352 8s. 3d., and is now £13,519 13s. 8d. Mr. Robey was elected a director in the room of the Hon. Thomas Holt, resigned.

The general abstract showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of Australasia within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter, from the 1st April to 30th June, 1856, is published in to-day's *Gazette*.

Liabilities—Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £104,050 12s. 3d. Bills in circulation not bearing interest, £8521 5s. 6d. Deposits not bearing interest, £616,472 7s. 6d. Total amount of liabilities £729,044 5s. 3d. Assets—Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £261,603 15s. 5d. Gold and silver in bullion or bars, £525 7s. 10d. Landed property £24,170 14s. 9d.; notes and bills of other banks, £2192 3s. 2d.; amount of all debts due to the Bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said Bank from other banks, £681,608 15s. 4d. Total amount of assets, £970,100 16s. 6d.

Amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £900,000. Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 20 per cent. per annum. Amount of the last dividend declared, £90,000; amount of the reserved profits after declaring such dividend, £384,246 18s. 2d.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld sold to-day, groceries and oilmen's stores at current rates.

Chatto and Hughes' usual drapery sale of this day was very well attended by the trade; the prices that were obtained show that there is a stir in this market.

The half-yearly meetings of the following companies will be held to-morrow, (this day):—Bathurst Copper-mining Company, at 3 p.m., and the Pyrmont Bridge Company, at 2 p.m.

By the Yarra Yarra, we have Melbourne journals to the 26th instant. The amount of gold dust received by escort from the Mount Alexander and Ballaarat districts, for the week, was 31,993 ozs. 13 dwts. From the *Argus* of the 26th instant we take the following:

Entries were passed at the Custom-house yesterday for 966 ounces of gold for exportation, 8147 ounces of which are for the James Baines, for Liverpool; 137 ounces for the Atalanta, for Hongkong; and 134 ounces for the Yarra Yarra, for Sydney. Prices remain without change.

The bill of entry for the week ended the 19th instant gives the Customs returns for the week. The imports at the port of Melbourne amounted to the declared value of £244,650, and the exports to £42,968, making the weekly balance of trade £201,682 against the port. This has arisen entirely from the fact that no vessels have cleared out for England. Among the exports are the following articles of native produce:—Bone-dust, £50; fruit, £12; gold, £31,602; live stock, £620; salted provisions, £254; vegetables, £40.

The *Argus* of the 25th makes the subjoined comments, relative to some remarks which appeared in *Sydney Mercantile Journal*, on the state of commercial affairs in Melbourne, which were stated by that paper to be far from satisfactory. It is a matter of congratulation to find that the views taken by our contemporary are erroneous, and that the Melbourne market was never in a more stable or satisfactory state than it is at present.

Our attention has been called to a recent number of the *Sydney Mercantile Journal*, in which a great deal is written about the gold fields of New South Wales, and their probable influence in bringing about a Victorian exodus. To this we feel called upon to make no other comment than that "time will prove." But our contemporary adds three lines on the state of commercial affairs in Melbourne, which we think it right to notice. "The accounts from Melbourne," says our contemporary, "are far from satisfactory, and some apprehensions are entertained as to the stability of that market." We are, of course, unaware of the sources of information respecting Melbourne commercial affairs from which the *Mercantile Journal* draws its forebodings, but we can bear testimony to the fact that they are not reliable. The Melbourne market was never in a more stable, more satisfactory, state. Trade for some time has been steady and profitable. Exports have been heavy, and imports by no means in excess. Stocks have been undergoing diminution by the sure and steady process of consumption, while the indebtedness of the gold-fields' traders has been as steadily reduced. The yield of gold has been more by sixteen tons this year than during any corresponding period of previous years. Public deposits are increasing, and capital is seeking investment. A merchant is scarcely ever seen in the Insolvent Court, even to prove a debt. Prices are no longer made to fluctuate beyond all calculation by the forcing into our market of large parcels "to meet the exigencies of large holders in Sydney." If these are evidences of instability our contemporary's information is correct. Many symptoms of sound commercial health might be named. The feeling exists, however, that it is unwise by a boasting exhibition of them to run the risk of bringing about another year of overtrading, and another crisis; and were it not that our contemporary enjoys a large circulation in local trading circles, we should not have made the present allusion to them, unaccompanied by a caution.

The *Herald*, of the 26th of July, states they have received information of a large coal field having been discovered near Melbourne.

Information has reached us to-day from two different quarters respecting the discovery of coal on the shores of the Bay. One of our informants, Mr. John Yewers, states that he made the discovery seven miles from town, on land easily accessible for water carriage. Our other informant is Mr. Robertson, machinist, late of Flinder's-lane, who states that, as he was walking over a field of fire clay, near Schnapper Point, on Sunday last, he accidentally struck his foot against a block of coal, cropping out from the surface. He brought away a small sample, which has been tried, and found to be of excellent quality. Every indication of an extensive coal field appeared around the spot where the discovery was made—laminated beds of ironstone, fields of fire clay, &c. Both samples have been submitted to our inspection, and are undoubtedly rich specimens of coal.

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YORKSHIRE FLAGGING at reduced rates, and in lots to suit purchasers, for SALE, by private contract, by EDWARD SALAMON. Wynyard-street.

ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS. — Parties about to proceed to the diggings, and in want of a good hack for little money, or spring cart, &c., can be suited at WATT and HENDERSON'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street. Auction sales, Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock.

TO THE INHABITANTS of ARMIDALE, the ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS, and the NEW ENGLAND and CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICTS in general.—Messrs GREENWOOD and BAWDEN have the honour to inform the above that they are now prepared to transact business at their receiving stores, South Grafton, at the following rates:—

STORAGE OR WHARFAGE.

	s.	d.
For all packages under 300lbs.	0	4
Over 300lbs. and under 500lbs.	0	8
And for every additional 100lbs.	0	4
Goods taken off the wharf by the owners	0	0
Weighing, per ton	1	6
SHIPPING.		
No charge will be made to those who receive their supplies through our store for shipping in return wool, tallow, hides, or other produce, excepting for bills of lading	1	6
When the above is not the case, the charges will be—		
Wool, per bale	0	6
Tallow, per cask	0	6
Hides, each	0	1
Sheepskins, per bundle of 50	0	6
Bills of lading	1	6

Commission, 2½ per cent.; postage free.

Having but just commenced business, we beg to solicit your support; and we trust, by charging low rates, and exercising strict attention to business, to merit the confidence that may be placed in us.

☞ Observe the address — GREENWOOD and BAWDEN, Albion Stores, South Grafton.

June 25th, 1856.

82, PITT-STREET.—CLEARANCE SALE of the Largest Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Sydney, parties wishing to purchase, now is the time, as the appended List of Prices will testify.

	£	s.	d.
COATS.			
Black dress coats	1	0	0
Ditto frock ditto	1	10	0
Ditto shooting ditto	0	15	0
Ditto oxonian	1	0	0
Ditto superfine paletot	1	7	6
Ditto ditto cambridge	1	10	0
COATS.			
All wool does'in	0	8	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	12	6
Ditto ditto ditto	0	16	6
Ditto ditto ditto	1	1	0
TROUSERS.			
Super black doeskin trousers	1	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	0	16	6
Ditto fancy ditto ditto	0	10	6
Ditto ditto	0	12	6
Ditto ditto	0	15	0
Ditto ditto	0	18	6
WAISTCOATS.			
Fancy satin	0	4	6
Black ditto	0	5	6
Ditto cloth	0	4	6
Ditto ditto	0	8	6
Dehever vests, from	0	7	6
Black silk velvet	0	13	6
Fancy ditto ditto	0	10	6
BOYS' CLOTHING.			
Strong trousers	0	3	6
Doeskin ditto	0	7	6
Superfine black cloth ditto	0	10	6
The cheapest of all, a strong doeskin suit, jacket, vest, and trousers	0	15	6
Black satin vest	0	5	6
The best Paris hats, from	0	7	6
Good regatta shirts, dressed	0	2	6
Scotch twill ditto	0	2	0
White shirts, dressed	0	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto	0	4	6
Boys' shirts, dressed	0	1	6

Storekeepers and others will do well to give a call. A liberal allowance to the trade. Well observe the address—M. MARKS, 82, Pitt-street, next to Mr. Moffitt's, stationer.

BRIERLY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their Stores, 76, Sussex-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

GREY CARRIAGE HORSES, just from the country, and for SALE; height, 15½ hands, 4 and 5 years old; will be warranted sound, quiet in saddle, and are accustomed to be used in every description of harness. Mr. COOPER, 207, Pitt-street. No dealer need apply.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, Engineers, and others.—EAST MAITLAND FOUNDRY.—For Private Sale, an Iron and Brass Foundry, consisting of a four-horse power steam-engine, three turning lathes with gear, all in good working order; boiler plate, punching machine, and all tools necessary for carrying on an engineering business; together with moulding and casting apparatus, principally belonging to the machinery in and about the district.

The Land and Buildings connected with the above Foundry are also FOR SALE, and to which a good business has long been connected. To a practical man the above offers a first-rate opportunity to commence a lucrative business in the extensive districts of the Hunter. Apply to DODDS and CO., Maitland.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American Deals; Flooring and Weatherboards; Hardwood Joists and Scantling; Shingles, Laths, and Palings; Cedar, Slating Battens, Doors Sashes, Cements, &c., at W. H. ROLFE'S, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

CANDLEWICK, in various qualities, common to fine, for SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

BOTTLED FRUITS, Whybrow's and Batty's, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, an extensive collection of Fruit Trees, consisting of the choicest varieties of orange, lemon, lime, citron, pear, apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, plum, cherry, walnut, Spanish chesnut, olive, guava, custard apple, quince, loquat, filbert, mulberry; currants—black, white, red; gooseberry, fig, cuttings of twenty varieties of choice dessert and wine grapes. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to call at the gardens and inspect the trees previous to purchasing. All orders punctually attended to. Trees carefully packed for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST, market gardener, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ornamental and flowering Trees and Shrubs, comprising the choicest varieties of magnolia, camellia, daphne gardenia, viburnum, ficus, buddlea, nerium, bignonia, rose, fuschia, &c., &c. Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, and other pines; bulbs of dahlias, hyacinth, ranunculus; and intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to call at the garden, where they can select from the most extensive collection in the colony. JOHN BAPTIST, market gardener, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO CAPTAINS and Owners of Ships.—The undersigned is about relinquishing the ship chandlery business as soon as he can dispose of his extensive stock-in-trade, and begs to inform any one in want of ship chandlery that he will sell cheaper than any other house in the trade, with a view to clear out by the end of the year, as he intends leaving the colony for England. JOHN CARR, ship chandler, 25, Market-street West.

MACHINERY.—ON SALE,
1 Harwood's Patent Mill, with sets of extra rings for ditto
1 Hall's Patent Brickmaking Machine, complete
1 seven-horse power Portable Steam Engine, extra clearing parts for ditto
1 Circular Saw Bench, with 5 circular saws
2 powerful Hay Presses.
HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
July 22, 1856.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—The following Steam Engines, now landing ex Ardmillan from Glasgow, manufactured expressly for the colonies to the order of Mr. P. N. Russell:—
One 14 horse-power, horizontal, high-pressure steam engine and boiler, complete, £380.
One 12 horse-power, crank overhead, high-pressure steam engine and boiler, complete, £320.
One 10 horse-power, horizontal, high-pressure steam engine and boiler, complete, £270.
One 9 horse-power, horizontal, high-pressure steam engine and boiler, complete, £245
One 8 horse-power, direct acting, high-pressure steam engine and boiler, complete, £195.
The undersigned will guarantee the above engines to be complete in every respect, and will hold themselves responsible for the effective working of the same.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.
July 25th, 1856.

J. G. WALLER and CO. having imported, ex Omar Pasha, the following Wines, of first quality, can strongly recommend them for family use:—
Champagne, in quarts and pints
Hock, in one dozen cases
Port and sherry, in three dozen cases
Ditto ditto, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
Also, Allsopp's Ale and Barclay's Porter, in four-dozen casks, bottled by the celebrated bottlers F. Friend and Co. This Beer being particularly good, J. G. Waller and Co. have made arrangements for regular importations; their customers can therefore rely upon getting it constantly.
J. G. WALLER and CO., import wine and spirit merchants, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.—For SALE, at the Egg Hatching Establishment, a few pure bred Cochin China Cocks, price 22s. each. Apply early, at 53, King-street East.

MILLINERY.—Orders executed in the newest style at the shortest possible notice. A select assortment of caps, bonnets, and head-dresses, always on hand, at W. READING'S, 254, George-street, nearly opposite the Post-office.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—Country visitors are respectfully requested to call at the above address, where they will find a concentration of useful and ornamental articles, both for the work table and toilette. The stock is constantly being replenished with wools, canvas, and every novelty in needle-work and crochet patterns and designs. Also, millinery and juvenile clothing. W. READING.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.—A case of Dressed Dolls just opened; also, a beautiful assortment of Wax Dolls, with wax arms and feet, at W. READING'S, 254, George-street.

BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—BRUSH and MACDONNELL have received per Granite City, a further supply of first-class watches, in gold and silver, by an eminent London maker. As these are of the same superior quality for which their house has been so long celebrated, B. and M'D. have perfect confidence in recommending them to those who require the best watch at a moderate price.

TIMBER-YARD, 22, Erskine-street.—Blue gum and deal weatherboards. Cheap terms. Cash.

10,000 FEET BLUE GUM and Deal Roofing Battens. Victoria Steam Saw Mills.

VICTORIA STEAM SAW-MILLS, 22, Erskine-street—G. and T. flooring very cheap.

50 TONS PLASTER of PARIS, at £4 per ton. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine street.

1000 DOORS and Glazed Windows—various sizes. Victoria Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-st.

N. Z. ROPE, Flax, and Wool-lashing, on SALE at A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge-street.

EXCHANGE CORNER, Pitt and Bridge streets.—E. W. LAYTON, wine and spirit merchant.

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS.—BIRD and ROBINSON, Pitt-street North, opposite Queen's-place.

PRINTING INK, in 3 dozen kegs, for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

PLATE GLASS, polished and silvered (guaranteed sound), on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 6th, 1856.

CEDAR.—The undersigned is a purchaser. W. FAIRFAX, moulding mills, Woolloomooloo Bay.

NOW LANDING, ex Ben Nevis, 36 Hogsheads superior Ale. TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., 76, Harrington-street.

PYRMONT.—Allotments of Land to LET, in John-street. Apply to J. PRATT, Harris-st., Pyrmont.

COALS, COALS.—The best Newcastle Coals, at W. SPEERS' Coal Depôt, Bethel Wharf.

COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. Address J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, and BEDSTEAD WAREHOUSE, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney.—Furniture Vans for removing furniture on hire. WILLIAM DEAN and CO., cabinet makers and upholsterers.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment for SALE, at HUNT'S Furniture Show Rooms, Jamison-street; both British and Colonial.

OFFLEY'S PORT WINE.—Now landing, and for SALE by the undersigned, in or out of bond, a shipment of this celebrated wine, by the Cyclone, of double diamond, treble diamond, and four-diamond qualities. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

FIRST-RATE BUSINESS PREMISES, in the very best part of George-street.—To SELL, the lease of above, having 3½ years to run. Enquire of Mrs. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel, Macquarie-place, Bridge-street.

GALVANIZED Iron GUTTERING, ogee and plain, Piping, &c., with Angles and Brackets to match, on SALE, at J. PARTRIDGE'S; or fixed, if required. Bathurst-street East.

PLATE GLASS, of the Thames Company's manufacture of superior colour and brilliancy, in large, medium and small sizes, with or without polished edges for joining alway on hand at the stores of the undersigned. HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

LUCERNE SEED, of last season's growth, warranted fresh; White Dutch Clover, Red Clover, Scarlet Trefoil, Rye Grass, &c. HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the theatre.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—Composition nails, spikes, bolts. MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE EDWARD AUSTIN, ESQ.—For SALE by Private Contract, that invaluable and well-known Estate, comprising 4400 acres, distant from Bathurst about six miles, situated between the Clear and Winburndale Creeks, and having frontage to both of these never-failing and picturesque rivulets. This most desirable property lies in the vicinity of the gold fields, and is adjacent to the superb lands of Messrs. Kite, Hughes, Pritchard, Cummings, and others; it is intersected by roads, leading direct from the metropolis to the Turon Diggings, and from Bathurst to the same destination and other points of the favoured gold localities. The neighbouring farms are famous for their prolific yield of wheat, and other grain; and for grazing purposes this locality is unrivalled in the district. Gold is procurable in small quantities upon the two main creeks, and many of their tributaries. Timber for every purpose is plentiful, and limestone abounds at an inconsiderable distance from the estate. Here, too, are to be found mineral indications of a most promising character, and men versed in the abstruse study of geology are of opinion that beneath its surface lie rich mineral deposits.

It is an order in the will that the magnificent property should be disposed of before the expiration of a certain time, there is no alternative therefore but to sell to the highest bidder. The whole of the estate has been surveyed and subdivided into farms of convenient sizes, (plans of which may be seen at the office of the auctioneers), many if not all of which, would realise handsome prices.

For the whole block, a figure considerably less than the Government minimum price will be accepted.

The terms are exceedingly liberal. Thus:—25 per cent. cash; the residue by appproved bills at 6, 12, and 18 months without interest.

For further particulars, apply to TRESS and CROAKER, auctioneers and agents, Bathurst.

N.B.—Title unexceptionable, particulars of which may be learnt on application to S. B. SERGEANT, Esq., solicitor, Bathurst.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS seeking investments, or on the look out for compact and comfortable dwellings (faithfully built and well finished) in one of the most healthy and universally admired situations near Sydney,

BALMAIN.

Twelve substantial Houses, with nearly nine acres of Land, having frontages to the principal streets and thoroughfares, as follows:—
About 264 feet water frontage (Steam Ferry Bay)
" 609 ditto to Darling-street (the main street)
" 513 ditto to Adolphus-street, being the main thoroughfare to Crook's New Steam Ferry, Johnson's Bay
" 800 feet to Wallscourt Avenue, (off Darling-street)
" 700 feet to a new street about being opened from Wallscourt Avenue to the Bay
" 700 feet to a new street, which might very judiciously be opened to connect Adolphus-street with Wallscourt Avenue, and thence to the Bay

All enclosed within one continuous close-paled fence, with close-paled intersections, and being one purchase by the present proprietor in the year 1837, the title is clear, short, undisturbed, and unquestionable, and this Estate is in fact

☞ A VERY FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

The whole of Mr. Blake's property at Balmain is for SALE, by private contract. The Estate will be sold either in one lot or separately in tenements, or portions to suit purchasers. To afford the public a proximate description of this most valuable and extensive property, and the several handsome VILLAS and COTTAGES erected thereon, would monopolise ostentatiously a very large space in a newspaper, which the proprietor does not desire. Intending purchasers are invited to a personal inspection of the premises, &c. All other particulars (even to the minutest details), can be obtained from H. B. BRADLEY, Esq., Gilchrist's-buildings, and from Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, who can give the fullest information upon every conceivable enquiry relative to the same.

An accurate survey of the estate has just been completed by Mr. C. E. Langley, and a large plan of the same, showing the several and respective tenements, may be seen at the Australian Auction Mart.

The terms of payment will be such as to suit any moderate application consistent with Mr. Blake's intended departure for Europe in the early part of next year.

☞ If sold in one lot, half the purchase money may remain secured by mortgage on the property for any number of years, at Six per Cent. interest.

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, Land in Upper William-street. Apply to Mr. KNAPP, Surveyor, 26, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, an Allotment of Land, having 96 feet frontage to the Liverpool-road, by 211 feet depth; on which is a house, containing three rooms, kitchen, blacksmith's shop, three-stall stable, and other improvements. It is within three minutes' walk of the Ashfield Station. Apply to Mr. KINLEYSIDE, on the Premises.

TO FARMERS and GARDENERS.—100 Farms for Sale—from five to twenty acres each, eight miles from Sydney. Price, £6 to £15 per acre. Terms, 25 per cent. cash, the remainder by Promissory Notes, 12 months 18 months, 24 months, bank interest added. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, JOHN GARSED Post Office, Box 85.

P.S.—For Sale, building allotments close to the City, or let on lease for 90 years, ground rent £5 per annum. JOHN GARSED

FARMS FOR LEASE.—To be LET, on Lease, Farms of various sizes, situate in the flourishing and highly productive district of Twofold Bay, near to Bega, Kameruka, Yaclama, the fast rising shipping port of Merimbula, and within a short distance of Eden, from whence steamers are constantly running to Sydney. The land is of the very finest quality, and highly adapted for the growth of maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, &c., &c., and will be let on grain rentals for a term of seven years. There is abundance of water on every farm. This district commands both the Port Phillip and Sydney markets, and vessels are constantly plying between Eden and Hobart Town, so that parties taking these farms will have the advantage of choice of three markets wherein to dispose of their produce. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES MANNING, Kameruka, Twofold Bay: or, to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Regular Auction Sales.

MR. FRANK MASON'S SALE YARD, for Horses, Carriages, and other property, corner of George and Market-streets.—Regular Auction Sales held every TUESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.

Parties sending horses, &c., are requested to forward written instructions, describing their qualifications and amount of reserve. Cash advanced on every description of property intended for unreserved sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee

First-Class Fixtures and Fittings.
At the Warehouse recently occupied by Messrs. Rossiter and Co.
THURSDAY, punctually at 10 o'clock.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus's agent, Mr. T. W. Knight, to sell by public auction, at their Premises, No. 232 George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,

The whole of their valuable fixtures, consisting of some of the most complete in the colony, either for a retail or wholesale business.

*** Terms, imperative—namely, removal must take place six hours after the sale, and cash paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

Clearance Sale.
Fixtures, General Merchandise, and Sundries.
After the sale of the Fixtures at the premises of Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus, George-street,

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
A quantity of first-class fixtures
General merchandise
And sundries.
Final to removal to No. 232, George-street.
Terms, cash.

Horse, Phaeton, and Harness.
For Unreserved Sale.
At 12 o'clock precisely.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A first-class phaeton, harness, and horse, accustomed to the town.
Terms, cash.

Canaries.
For Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

About 200 living canaries.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
3 lots country horses
Several town dray horses
And the usual number of various horses.

Heavy and Light Harness Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

8 very capital harness horses, all well broken, steady, and staunch. Amongst them are three or four very fine heavy cart horses; the others are suited for light draught and saddle; they are in good condition and suited to meet present demands.

Harness Cob.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A well-known black cob, up to any weight in saddle, and a first-class harness horse. He has been used by his present owner in a dog-cart and phaeton, and may be relied upon as perfectly steady and thoroughly useful.

Steeple Chase Horse.

BURT, HALSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd August, at 12 o'clock,

The well-known steeple-chase horse Faugh-a-Ballagh, 6 years old off, by Dr Dolies' imported horse Glaucus. He is one of the finest hackney's in the colony, and unequalled as a fencer; has splendid paces and showy appearance.

Colonial-bred Cart Stallions.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by Mr. Richard Ridge, Windsor, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, August 6th, at 12 o'clock,

Two very splendid cart stallions, viz.,

"Duke," a bay stallion, rising three years old, 16½ hands high; sire, the celebrated horse Young Prince, imported by Mr. Farmer, in 1851; dam by the noted horse Suffolk Sam, imported by Mr. G. Wilson; grandam by imported Old Clydesdale

"Boxer," dark roan stallion, black points, 16 hands high, rising four years old; sire, the imported cart horse Young England; dam by the imported horse Old Lincoln; grandam by the imported horse Old Clydesdale.

The attention of breeders is particularly called to these horses, both of which are considered the finest stallions yet bred in the colony. They are extremely compact, have ample bone and muscle, great power, fine action, and all that makes a perfect cart horse, and renders them in every way desirable for stud purposes.

There will be no reserve, and the terms liberal.

To Studmasters and Breeders.
Imported Stallions.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by Samuel Jenner, Esq., of Parramatta, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, August 2nd, at 12 o'clock,

The magnificent imported stallion "Sleight-of-Hand, jun."; bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, foaled in 1848; sire "Sleight-of-hand," dam by "Comus," out of sister to "Speaker," by "Camillus," sister to "Prime Minister," by "Sancho." "Sleight-of-hand," bred by Marquis Westminster; sire "Pantaloon," dam "Decoy," by "Filho da Puta," out of "Finesse," by "Peruvian."—Vide Stud Book, vol. 7th, pages 77 and 94.

"Pantaloon" is the sire of "Ghuznee," winner of the Oaks in 1840, and of "Satirist," winner of the St. Leger in 1841. "Van Amburgh," own brother to "Sleight-of-hand, jun.," ran second to "Coronation," for the Derby, in 1841. "Sleight-of-hand" won the Liverpool Trodesmen's Cup in 1840, beating Charles the 12th and 15 others.—See Racing Calender.

"Sleight-of-hand," jun., was never broken-in, but used by Sir Tatton Sykes solely for stud purposes. He is a horse of immense power, stands 16 hands high, and although only landed here in May, is now in very fine condition. His colour is a rich dark brown, without white, with jet black points; his symmetry is perfect, and there is no doubt that his stock will ultimately prove him to be one of the best selections yet made to suit colonial mares.

To breeders and studmasters this is an opportunity not likely to occur again, as the high price of first-class horses in England, the expense of shipment, coupled with the great risk, proved by numerous losses sustained during the past year (not above a third of the horses shipped having arrived), must certainly operate very seriously against further importations.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 1st August.
Perfumery.
To Perfumers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of very superior Paris perfumery, including
Oils, cosmetiques
Pomades
Soaps
Tooth powders
Aromatic vinegar
Eau de Cologne
Lavender water
Toilet perfumes
Bandolines
Extracts.
Together with a choice assortment of every requisite to the trade. Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 31st July.
Assignment Stock.
Stationery, Books, Paper, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the assignees to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of an assigned stock of books, stationery, paper, &c. including
Account books
Letter paper
Quills
Pocket-books
Pocket ledgers
Metallic memorandum books
Memorandum books
Copy books
Brown paper
Letter presses
Atlasses
Coloured demy
Charts
Maps
Book cases
Show cases
Reading books, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

For Sale by Auction, THURSDAY, 31st instant.
18 Cases Paper and Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,

18 cases of the above, including
Post paper
Note paper
Wrapping paper
Ledgers and journals
Copying books
Memo. ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Framed Engravings and Oil Paintings.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, July 30, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,

A large quantity of superior framed engravings and oil paintings, to close a shipment.
Terms, cash.

Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Sponge, Brushware, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of superior writing desks, dressing cases, sponge, brushware, &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture, Brilliant-Toned Semi-Grand Pianoforte, and other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from E. L. S. Merewether, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Cumberland-street North, on THURSDAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of that gentleman's removal.—All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising—
Telescope dining table
Cottage sideboards and cheffoniers
Morocco-covered dining room chairs
Writing and side tables
Rosewood centre and sofa tables
Ditto card and work tables
Brilliant toned semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, in rosewood case
Rosewood couches and chairs
Ditto coffee and occasional tables, teapoy
Gilt frame chairs covered in velvet
Carpet rugs, fenders, and fireirons
Patent reading lamp, ornaments
Large library bookcase and pedestal table
Window cornices and hangings
Iron and wooden bedsteads and bedding
Toilet tables and glasses, washstands and furniture
Wardrobes, chest drawers, linen press
Sofa bedsteads, rocking chairs
Hall chairs, table, lamp, and clock
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and other effects.
Terms, cash.

Iron Bedsteads.
On Account of whom it may Concern.
Ex Primula, Collins, master, from London.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Stores, York-street, on THURSDAY, July 31st, at half-past 10 precisely,

Seven cases iron bedsteads
E B H in triangle
No. 242—2 iron cribs, half-tester, 4 6 x 2 3
2 ditto ditto tent tops
243—2 double iron cribs, 5 0 x 3 6
2 iron swing cots
245—6 half-tester iron bedsteads, 6 6 x 4
250—6 tent top ditto, 6 6 x 3 6
253—6 ditto ditto ditto, 6 6 x 4 0
254—6 ditto ditto ditto, 6 6 x 4 6
256—6 square top double rod ditto, 6 6 x 4 6
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Cut and Uncut Deals.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
50 deals 9 x 3, 3 cuts
100 ditto 9 x 3, 2 ditto
200 ditto 7 x 3, uncut
200 ditto 7 x 2½ ditto
200 ditto 6 x 1½ ditto.
Terms at sale

Handsome New Colonial-made Furniture.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 1st August, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 elegant colonial-made cheffoniers, plate glass backs
2 chests drawers
1 table
6 hair-seated chairs
1 cheffonier
1 handsome drawing-room suite in yellow and white damask, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Cottage on the Botany Road, part of the Waterloo Estate.
Called Prospect Cottage.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,

A new weather-boarded cottage, unfinished, having a verandah in front, a shop window, and intended for four rooms. The allotment has 25 feet to Botany-road, by a depth of 224 feet. Leased for upwards of 19 years, at three shillings and sixpence per week.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Valuable Property between Sydney and Parramatta, situate in the centre of the Burwood Estate, exactly half way between the Parramatta and Liverpool Roads, and adjoining the Burwood Railway Station.

MESSRS. BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, No. 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st August, at 11 o'clock,

20 most Valuable Allotments of Land, situate at Burwood, adjoining the Burwood Railway Station.

Lot 1 has a front of 100 feet to the Burwood-road, or Coomer's-road, opposite the station (beginning at the northern gate of the station) by a depth of 200 feet. A more eligible site for a first-rate hotel cannot be found out of the City; in fact, this allotment is the ne plus ultra of the suburbs, to which the train arrives in 21 minutes.

Lots 2 to 6 have each fronts of 50 feet, by depths of 200 feet.

Lots 7 to 13 have each fronts of 50 feet, by depths of 172 feet.

Lots 14 to 19 have fronts of 50 feet each to the Railway line.

The value of these allotments will strike every one who inspects them. They are passed by thousands of people daily, and the train stops at the station which forms their boundary, in going and returning from Parramatta.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the proprietor to sell, on an early day, upon the Ground,

A large block of land, comprising about six acres, in the very best part of the town of Liverpool, immediately opposite the Railway Terminus, divided into 57 allotments, varying from 33 feet to 66 feet frontages to Scott-street, Bigge-street, George-street, and a new street running from George-street to Bigge-street, lately named Railway-street.

This land forms part of the square, on the lower end of which stand the Gaol and Wesleyan Chapel.
Plans on view at the City Mart.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Cargo of the Creole.—Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Architects, &c., are reminded that the entire cargo superior Hobart Town timber, ex Creole, will be positively sold, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt, at the Circular Quay, opposite the Custom House. Intending purchasers may now inspect it, as the vessel is discharged alongside the Omar Pasha. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers. Wednesday, 30th July.

Highly Important to Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, &c.
Paddle-box, Mast-head, and Anchor Lanterns
Assorted Holloware, Japan-ware
Tinware
Ironmongery, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

O in diamond over R.

15 hogsheads assorted lanterns, holloware, &c., &c., &c., just landed, ex Primula, and for positive unreserved sale, from the celebrated house of George and Joseph Oliver, No. 286, Wapping.
½—Large paddle-box lanterns
Ditto mast-head ditto
Ditto anchor ditto, square glass with centre lens
Small ditto ditto
Oliver's patent bow ditto
Half circular lens
Oliver's patent bevil glass
Crimean lanterns
Oliver's patent crinkle top
Two-guard and crinkle top
Square mast-head, with burners, cotton, &c.
Japanned French burners
Large and small emigrants' lanterns
No. 0 police ditto
Bullock's lantern
Tin French candlesticks, swivel
Round lanterns
Round stamped bowls, 4½ to 18
Milk dishes, each 16, 18, and 20 inch
Nests stamped saucepans and covers
Oblong York pans, 10 to 16 inch
Ditto, pie dishes, 8 to 12 inches
Round dishes, 5 to 12 inches
Japanned tumblers
Flanged washhand basins, each 11, 12, and 13
New pattern soup plates
Black galvanized pails
Patent teapots
Bread pans
Half-pint, pint, and quart iron mugs
Iron flour dredgers
Tin measures, ½ gallon to gallon
Double spout hanging lamps
Mid. 1 spout ditto
1 flue oil fitter. Also,
Assorted ironmongery, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Oil and Colour Men, Painters, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Best pale oak varnish
Copal ditto
Gold size ditto
Paper ditto
Paris white
Terms at sale.

Hollow-ware.
Ironmongery.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Tinned saucepans and covers
Oval boilers, from 6 quarts to 12 gallons each
Brass chamber candlesticks
Telescope ditto
Electro-plate massive table candlesticks
White metal snuffers
Blue wire dish covers
Wrought-iron trucks
Cut tacks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Iron Bedsteads.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Solid iron bedsteads
Stretcher ditto ditto
Emigrants' folding chairs
Zinc windows glazed
Terms at sale.

Electro Plated Ware, Silver, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
RK—4 cases electro plated ware, &c., comprising
Arabesque tea kettles
Liquor stands
Cruet stands
Arabesque and fluted tea and coffee services
Table candlesticks
Chamber ditto
Tea and table spoons
Fish slice
Inkstands
Gravy spoons
Table and dessert forks
Pickle frames
Also, silver table, and dessert forks (Hall brand)
Ditto ditto spoons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The entire Cargo of the Creole, from Hobart Town.
Most important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, &c.
Great Unreserved Sale of superior Full-cut Hobart Town Timber, comprising
7,000 feet Joists
19,000 ditto Quartering
20,000 Broad 5-feet Paling
1,500 Bundles Shingles
19,000 Laths.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,

The cargo of the Creole, from Hobart Town, comprising
JOIST.
112 feet joist, 5 x 3, 10 feet lengths
195 feet ditto, 5 x 3, 12 feet ditto
150 feet ditto, 5 x 3, 15 feet ditto
85 feet ditto, 6 x 3, 8 and 9 feet ditto
885 feet ditto, 6 x 3, 10 feet ditto
675 feet ditto, 6 x 3, 11 feet ditto
1476 feet ditto, 6 x 3, 12 feet ditto
882 feet ditto, 6 x 3, 14 feet ditto
652 feet ditto, 6 x 3, 15 feet ditto
298 feet ditto, 6 x 3, 18 feet ditto
264 feet ditto, 6 x 6, 8 feet ditto
141 feet ditto, 6 x 6, 9 and 10 feet
330 feet ditto, 6 x 6, 11 feet ditto
78 feet ditto, 6 x 6, 13 feet ditto
132 feet ditto, 8 x 3, 11 and 13 feet
42 feet ditto, 8 x 8, 8 feet.
QUARTERING.
5,500 feet quartering, 8 to 10 feet lengths
10,000 feet ditto, 11 to 13 feet
450 feet ditto, 14 to 18 feet
20,000 broad five feet palings
19,000 3 feet laths
1500 bundles shingles.

☞ The especial attention of the trade is particularly directed to the unreserved sale of this shipment of superior Hobart Town timber, the whole of which is now landing opposite the Custom House, Circular Quay, ex Creole, and will be put up in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Important to Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.
Canvas Tents, Slops, Clothing, Drapery, Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY NEXT, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
OR ¼ Two bales canvas tents, containing—
20 tents, 12 x 2 yards
8 ditto, 8 x 2 ditto
9 ditto, 10 x 2 ditto
5 ditto 12 x 2 ditto
6 ditto, 14 x 2 ditto
K in diamond, A ¼, 11 bales, containing—
Fancy trousers
Fancy shooting coats
Fancy hip jackets
Brown cotton pantaloons
Stout brown shirts
White shirts
Brown dress pantaloons
White ditto ditto
Grey wool frocks
Eureka ditto
White worsted shirts
Ditto wool frocks
Blue ditto ditto
White, spotted, and colored California ditto
Blue serge shirts
Ladies' No. 5 wellington polka
Ditto ditto exhibition ditto
Women's white cotton hose
Fine white cotton ditto
Black cotton ditto
Grey ditto ditto
White lace
Brown dress lace
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Ditto white ditto
Colored children's cotton hose
Tartan cotton hose
Men's single cotton caps
Ditto double ditto
Women's white merino hose
Grey ditto
Men's grey merino half-hose, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ship's Surplus Stores.
Ex Sultana.
At Botts' Wharf, 10 o'clock prompt.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Botts' Wharf, Fort-street, on FRIDAY next, the 1st August, at 10 o'clock prompt,

The surplus stores, ex Sultana, comprising
Oatmeal
Treacle
Biscuits
Pickles
Raisins
Lead piping
Baths
Waterclosets
Lanterns
Sundries, &c.
Terms at sale.

THE BURWOOD ESTATE.

To be Sold Pursuant to a Decree in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, several of the most valuable building and villa Allotments in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, which said allotments are particularly described and delineated in a plan now to be seen at the rooms of the auctioneers.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, by order of the Master in Equity, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 11 o'clock, at the City Mart, 211, George-street,

Some valuable building allotments in the vicinity of the Railway Station, more particularly described and defined by a plan to be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

Lot 1 will comprise a slip of land extending from the Parramatta road to Railway-crescent, together with thirty building allotments, partly surrounding and bounded by Burwood House and grounds.

Lot 2 comprises nine building allotments, Nos. 7, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and parts of 33 and 34. Also, in the same lot, will be sold allotment 24 in section 3.

Lot 3 will consist of nine allotments in section 6, each having 33 feet frontage by depths of 280 feet, bounded by Driver's road, leading from the Parramatta road to the railway.
Terms at sale.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING GROUND IN GEORGE-STREET NORTH, opposite the Commissariat Stores, now occupied by Mr. P. Freehill, baker.
To be Sold pursuant to a Decree in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 31st of July, at 11 o'clock,

ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND with the BUILDINGS thereon, situated in LOWER GEORGE-STREET, in the City of Sydney, parish of St. Philip, containing six perches and two-thirds of a perch, bounded on the south by the property of Mr. William Charles, commencing from the north-east corner thereof at the building line in Lower George-street, being a line bearing west one degree north 91 feet, to vacant ground of the Crown; on the west by that vacant land, being a line bearing north forty-five minutes west 20 feet, to an allotment purchased by Mr. John Donoghue; on the north by that allotment, being a line bearing east one degree south, 91 feet to the building line in Lower George-street aforesaid; and on the east by the said building line, bearing south forty-five minutes east 20 feet to the commencing point.

After which, under the same authority, will be sold
LOT 2.—An Allotment of Land in York-street; and
LOT 3.—An Allotment of Land in Clarence-street.
Terms at sale.

3251 Acres of Freehold Land, situated at Bywong, Gundaroo, on the Yass River.
By order of the Mortgagee.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July, at 11 o'clock, in exercise of a power contained in a mortgage granted by the late Mr. W. Charles Guise to Mr. Martin Byrne,

All those valuable farms with the improvements thereon, described in the deeds in the following manner, viz.—

675 acres of land, situated in the county of Murray, at Bywong, near Gundaroo, bounded on the south by a line west 88 chains, commencing at the north-east corner of Matthew Piggott's 400-acre grant; on the west by the section line north 78 chains; on the north by the section line east 82 chains to the Yass River; on the east by the Yass River to the north-east corner of Matthew Piggott's 400-acre grant.

Also 400 acres of land, situated at Bywong, Gundaroo, bounded on the south by a line west 90 chains, commencing opposite to Guise's south-west corner; on the west by a line north 40 chains; on the north by a line east 105 chains; on the east by the Yass River.

And 820 acres of land, also situated at Bywong, Gundaroo, bounded on the north by a line west 73 chains, commencing at the south-east corner of Mr. Piggott's grant; on the west by a section line south 105 chains; on the south by part of John Brown's primary grant, being a line east 73 chains to the Yass River; on the east by the Yass River.

And 680 acres of land, situated at Gundaroo, bounded on the north by a measured portion of 1220 acres, east 76 chains; on the east by the section lines south 96 chains; on the south by part of William Guise's grant, west 75 chains; and on the west by the Yass River.

And also, a parcel of land, situate at Gundaroo aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 676 acres, bounded on the south by the north boundary line of Guise's 1106 acres, bearing east 66 chains, commencing at the north-east corner of Guise's 1106 acres; on the east by a line north 88 chains; on the north by a line west 84 chains to the Yass River; and on the west by that river southerly to the north-east corner of Guise's 1106 acres aforesaid, making in the whole, 3251 acres.

☞ On the 400-acre farm is a six-roomed house, with detached kitchen and store, a large barn, stable, and stock yard; a vegetable garden, and a large piece of ground under cultivation.

Terms, 25 per cent. cash, 25 per cent. on completion of the purchase, and the remainder may remain secured on the property for 3, 5, or 7 years, at 7 per cent.

Day of Sale, 14th August, 1856.
Magnificent Building Sites for Marine Villas, at Darling Point.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 14th August next, at 11 o'clock, at the City Mart, 211, George-street,

All that block of land, comprising about fourteen acres, situated at the North-west end of Darling Point, extending round the east side of Rushcutters Bay to the stone building near the public wharf.

This very valuable block of land surpasses any in the harbour now attainable by the public, for beauty of situation, and natural adaptation for the residences of gentlemen in the suburbs of the city.

The whole has been divided into thirty-two allotments varying from a quarter to an acre in extent. Seven of them have frontages to the Darling Point Road. Eight have waterside frontages; some of them may be extended out into the harbour so as very considerably to increase their size, the sanction of the Government having been already obtained. Six allotments are bounded by the Government road, which runs immediately above high water-mark along the eastern shore of Rushcutters Bay to Prospect Jetty, at the north-west end of the Point.

The remaining allotments are situated on the high ground on the southern portion of the estate, all commanding very extensive views of the harbour, from the entrance at the Heads upwards to St. Leonards.

The surveyors have marked out and defined the several lots, and a new road is now being made at right angles with the road leading to Carthena, immediately opposite the residences of Messrs. Bradley, Boulton, and Blackenburgh.

The Auctioneers invite all parties anxious to secure a most delightful spot to visit the ground and make their selection.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Lithographs may be had on application at the City Mart.

The Rob Roy omnibus runs from King and George streets to Darling Point at 8½, at 1½, and at 5½ daily.

Macquarie Dale Estate, near Appin.

To be sold pursuant to a Decree in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This extensive and valuable Estate, comprising 964 Acres of Land, with various improvements, and a large frontage to the Nepean River above the Menangle Ford, the property of the Broughton Family, has been judiciously surveyed and divided into five portions, varying in extent from 142 Acres to 249 Acres, giving to each portion a share of the Cultivated, Meadow, and Forest Land, due regard being had to the supply of water and reservation of roads.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, to the highest bidder, at Campbell's Hotel, Campbell Town (for the convenience of purchasers and residents in the neighbourhood) on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the valuable property long known as Macquarie Dale Estate, divided into five lots as per plan.

		A.	R.	P.
Lot 1 contains		197	2	0
2	"	150	0	0
3	"	225	2	0
4	"	142	1	0
5	"	249	0	0

A plan of the estate is on view at the auctioneers, where coloured lithographs may be had gratis, and printed particulars, with full descriptions of the lots, will be ready for circulation in a few days.

N.B.—Arrangements have been made for the purchase from Mr. Armstrong, of a new road through his ground, leading immediately from the town of Appin, which road will be dedicated to the purchasers of the estate.

Title satisfactory. Terms, liberal.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1498181

WEDNESDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ten of the finest draught horses that have been sent to the Sydney markets for sale many months past. They are all thoroughly broken-in to saddle and harness, and any trial will be given to purchasers before payment.
Gigs, dog carts, drays, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior colonial-built omnibus, able to carry 20 passengers comfortably. It is beautifully fitted up, lined with morocco inside, and exceedingly light, two horses being able to work it in any part of the town.
Without reserve.—Terms, cash.

A Gentleman's Hack.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A grey horse, stands 16½ hands high. He is a very fast trotter, either in saddle or harness, and will stand in any part of the town without being held.
Terms, cash.

Totally unreserved Sale of Drapery Goods, superior Clothing, Slops, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 30th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
(123) One hundred and twenty-three packages of very superior new and seasonable drapery goods, clothing, slops, &c., now landing, in prime condition, ex late arrivals, comprising
8-4 greys
36-inch ditto callicoes
5-4 prints
5-4 navy blues
7-8 prints
9-8 regatta shirtings
90-inch Wigan sheetings
4-4 Irish
Unions
Silesias
Jacconets
Rolled linings
Canvas
Furniture dimities
Glazed linings
Venetians and Gothics
Coburgs and alpacas
Lustres and Circassian cloths
Printed cachmeres and de laines
French merinos
Satins
Glacé silks
Black satinettes
Ribbons
Flannels
Blankets
Counterpanes
Blue serge shirts
Scotch twill ditto
White and regatta ditto
Woollen cord trousers
Moleskin ditto
Pilot cloth ditto
Black ditto ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black frock and dress coats
Fancy doeskin ditto
Black cloth ditto
Ditto vests
Fancy doe ditto
American reefing jackets
Witney over coats
Drab ditto
Men's and women's hosiery
Boy's and youth's clothing, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Two Days' Sale.
Slops
Woollens
Manchester Goods.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, Island Buyers, and Country Storekeepers.
On THURSDAY, 31st July; and FRIDAY, 1st August,
Commencing each day at Eleven o'clock, and leaving off for 20 minutes between one and two.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
The best selected stock of drapery goods ever offered to the trade, now landing ex Granite City and Ben Nevis,
Scotch twilled shirts, lined backs
Ditto boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Serge shirts, DB and DS
Men's white shirts, W and B
Boys' and youths' ditto, ditto
Men's regatta ditto, ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto, ditto
Bedford cord trousers
Woollen cord ditto
Cotton ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's Miller's mole, BS
Drab ditto
Cord ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Reefing jackets
Driving coats
Homebush sporting ditto
Fancy Chesterfields
Black shooting coats
Boys and youths ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
33 and 36 inch grey domestics
72 and 80 ditto ditto
Croydon and Wigan sheeting
Horrock's shirting
Ditto mediums
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 fancy prints
Chadwick's twills
Drab and miller's mole
Roll shirtings
Muslins and crenolines
Huckaback towelling
Bordered and fringed ditto
Rough browns
Holland brown and slate
Checked ditto
Table damasks
Cotton and union ditto
Linen ticks
Welch flannels
Blankets
Patent druggeting
Black and fancy doeskins
Broadcloths
Terms at sale.

Damaged Greys and Ticks.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ben Nevis, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.
On THURSDAY, 31st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 68, Pitt-street, on the above day, the following goods, ex Ben Nevis, ——, master, from London, on account of whom it may concern,
JN in Diamond—
6 pieces cotton tick, slightly damaged
58— 2 ditto ditto, ditto
2 ditto ditto, much ditto
59— 3 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
4 ditto ditto, ditto
1 ditto ditto, much ditto
60—40 pieces grey shirting, much and slightly
62— 5 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
3 ditto ditto, ditto
3 ditto ditto, much ditto
64—pieces, ditto ditto
65— 7 ditto 8-4, more or less damaged
5 ditto ditto, ditto
78—25 grey shirting, more or less ditto
80— 3 pieces 8-4 grey sheeting, much ditto
109— 3 ditto ditto ditto, much damaged
5 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Underclothing
China Silks
Poonah ditto
Fancy Goods.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
On THURSDAY, 31st July, and FRIDAY, 1st August.
The Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
The following first-class goods, to close consignments:—
Ladies' underclothing
Girls' ditto
Boys' dresses
Children's ditto
French stays
Kid gloves
Crape shawls
Ditto handkerchiefs
Coloured crape ditto
Embroidered aprons
Pongees
Coloured satin handkerchiefs
Check silks
Fancy ditto
Brocades
Ribbons
Fancy ties
Fringes
Parasols
Haberdashery.
Terms at sale.

Onions, Butter, Flour.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Hobart Town onions
Goulburn butter
Lemons
Flour
Oilmen's stores
Fancy goods
With a well-selected assortment of drapery goods, saddlery, platedware, books, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Dolls
China Ornaments.
On THURSDAY, the 31st July.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
TS over & Co. in diamond, 4—
1 case composition dolls, dressed
1 ditto ditto ditto, undressed.
Assorted sizes.

Steel Pens and Holders, Lead Pencils, Chalks, Pocket Books, Tape Measures, Revolvers, Pistols, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
RB in diamond
147—1 case, containing steel pens, holders, black lead pencils, red ditto, chalks, drawing pencils, pocket books, &c.
159—1 case, containing box tape measures, 18 to 66 feet; spring tape measures, revolvers, pistols, rules, &c.
Terms, cash.

Immigrants' Fittings.
On FRIDAY, August 1st.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Shed, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, August 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A quantity of immigrants' fittings, consisting of
Scantling
Boards
Doors, &c.
N.B.—They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Publicans and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Superior port, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto sherry, ditto ditto
Graham's treble diamond port, in 1 and dozen cases
Forrester's port, in 3 dozen cases
Superior sherry, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto ditto, in bottle
Brandy, rum, whisky, &c.
Old tom, cordials
Ale and porter, in wood and bottle.
Terms at sale.

Dunbar's Brown Stout
Ditto Porter
Ditto Pale Ale.
Damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Scotia, Brown, master, from London.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
SA over SC in diamond
14 casks Dunbar's brown stout, each 4 dozen
40 ditto ditto porter
39 ditto pale ale.
Terms, cash.

Wines and Spirits
Draught and Bottled Beers, &c.
Notice to Buyers and Speculators.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell for the importer by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Port and sherry, in wood
Ditto ditto, bottled
Porter and stout, &c., &c.

Damaged Hoop Iron.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Scotia, Moon, master, from London.
To Ironmongers, Coopers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
85 bundles 1½-inch hoop iron, slightly damaged by seawater
160 ditto 1¼-inch ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Clearing out Sale.
Earthenware
Ironmongery
Wool-lashing
Hemp rope, &c., &c.
To Earthenware Dealers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, August 1st, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of the above goods, to close various accounts.
Particulars in a future advertisement.

To Jewellers and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at the Bank Auction Rooms,
A quantity of silver plate, watch materials, watch hands, armlets, valuable rings, &c.
Terms, cash.

Coils Cordage.
Damaged by Sea-water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Canopus, Crosby, master, from Liverpool.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July the 30th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Slightly damaged.
R in diamond.—Coils 8, 5, 6, 7, four coils 4½ inch cordage
Ditto 15, 13, 16, 14, four coils 3½ inch ditto
Ditto 21, 20, 17, three coils 3 inch ditto
Ditto 11, 9, 10, three coils 4 inch ditto
Also 1 coil each 6 inch, 5½ inch, 5 inch, 4 inch, 3 inch.
Terms at sale.

Without the Slightest Reserve.
Important Sale of Sashes
Now being Landed,
At the Flour Company's Wharf,
On THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1856.
To Builders, Contractors, Architects, Parties Building, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on THURSDAY, July 31st, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Eleven hundred and one pair sashes, assortment as under.
L & Co., in triangle—
372 single sashes, 4 0 x 2 6
L & Co., in diamond—
424 pair ditto, 5 0 x 3 6
L & Co. over & D
305 pair ditto, 4 6 x 3 0
Particular attention is directed to the above sale, which, by positive directions will be without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Now being landed, ex Granite City.
Important and Unreserved Sale of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Goods.
Plated Ware, Carpenters' Tools, Grindery, Single-Barrel Guns, &c.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July the 30th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
20 packages of the undermentioned goods, expressly selected for this market, comprising—
Superior single and double barrel guns
Fenders and fire irons
Counter scales and weights
Chisels and gouges
Steel snuffers and gothic japanned trays
Balance handle knives and forks, mahogany cases
Japanned bread trays
Plated braces, 24 steel bits
Stag-handle carving knives and forks
Ditto steels
5-inch turnscrews
6-inch ditto
Gimlets
Albata and plate salt spoons
Silver-mounted table candlesticks
Silver-mounted cruets, 4 to 7 bottles
Silver-mounted liqueur stands, cut bottles
Ditto revolving cruets
Ditto ditto egg frames
Superior electro-plated pickle frames
Ditto tea and coffee services
Ditto chased ditto
Ditto toast racks
Superior 26-inch best steel handsaws
Ditto 24-inch ditto
Ditto 22-inch ditto
Ditto 20-inch ditto
Ditto 18-inch ditto
Ditto 16-inch ditto
Ditto 14-inch ditto
Ditto 12-inch ditto
Ditto 20-inch ditto
Ditto 18-inch to 8-inch ditto
Ditto best keyhole saws
Ditto 26-inch to 12-inch fine steel handsaws
Double head steel fireirons
Ditto cut head ditto. Also,
Fancy goods, musical instruments, work boxes, writing desks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of China, Earthenware, and Statuettes, and Parian Jugs
Comprising really superb
Gilt Dinner Services
White and Gold China
China Gilt Dessert Services
Elegant Parian Jugs.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Hotel Keepers, Private Purchasers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Fifty packages superb china and earthenware, now being landed, and comprising
Enamelled and gilt dinner services
Ditto ditto dessert ditto
Ditto ditto toilette ditto
Parian paxton jugs, elegant designs
Ditto strawberry butters, ditto
Metal covered jugs
Tea and breakfast services, white and gold china
Elegant statuettes, in biscuit, china, and Parian marble.
The Auctioneers cannot attempt to particularise the above important shipment, but invite the trade and private purchasers to an inspection of the goods prior to the sale.
Terms at sale.

Pine Boards and Pine in Logs.
At the Flour Company's Wharf.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10,000 feet pine boards
30,000 ditto pine in log.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 30th July.
To Furniture Dealers and others.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
Fine-toned Pianoforte
China, Plated Ware, Glass
Bedroom Furniture
Very superior Carriage and Harness
First-rate Carriage Horse.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mrs. Roberts, in consequence of removing, to sell by auction, at her residence, corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, fronting the Racecourse, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following surplus Furniture:—
DRAWING-ROOM.
Fine toned pianoforte
Horse-hair sofa
Couch
Horse-hair chairs
Easy chair
Cheffonier
Chimney glass
Carpet, hearth rug
Loo table, window curtains
Musical picture, case of stuffed birds.
FRONT PARLOUR.
Dining-table, and cover
Side-table and cover
Horse-hair sofa
Sideboard, with drawers
8 chairs and 2 arms
Fenders and fire-irons, &c.
Carpet, hearth rug
Cheffonier.
PLATED WARES.
Revolving cruet
Liqueur frame
Pair plated branches, cake basket
Glass decanters, dessert dishes, &c.
BEDROOMS.
Toilette glasses, dressing tables
Bedsteads, bedding
Chests drawers
Washstands and furniture
Book case and books
Cane chairs
Wardrobe
Deal
Shower bath.
LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN.
Mangle
Dial table
Fender—fire irons
Scales and weights
Dressers with drawers
Meat safe
Cooking utensils
Gas fittings
Sundries in yard.
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Very superior hooded Phaeton for one or two horses
Set carriage harness
Good carriage horse
The above can be recommended to any family wanting a good turn-out.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 31st July.
200 Cases Evans' Old Tom, in white bottles
35 Cases Pale Brandy.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing.
200 cases Evans's old tom in bond, 37 o.p., in white glass bottles
35 cases pale brandy.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st July.
20 Octaves Sherry.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 octaves pale sherry.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st July.
Damaged Barcelona Nuts
Ditto Chedder Cheese.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 casks Barcelona nuts
1 ditto Chedder cheese.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 31st July.
To Butter Dealers and others.
10 Ten-Gallon Kegs Butter
10 Five ditto ditto ditto
1 Hogshead ditto ditto
3 Quarter-Casks ditto.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 ten-gallon kegs prime butter
10 five ditto ditto ditto
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto
1 hogshead ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 1st August.
Dressing Cases
Writing and Dressing ditto
Railway Companions
Tortoiseshell Companions
Knife, fork, and spoon
German silver Goods
Tinder Boxes and Steels.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
An invoice, as under
Dressing cases, assorted
Writing and dressing cases
Railway companions
Cigar magazines
Brush and crotchet cases
Ladies' companions
Ditto scissors
Canteen cases
Knife, fork, and spoon, in cases
Cases electro fish carvers
German-silver tea and table spoons
Snuffers and trays
Pocket corkscrews
Corn guards
Jack chains
Silver fruit knives
Dram bottles
Shot pouches, rules
Cases table cutlery
Pins, black buttons
Needles, telescopes
Tinder boxes, steels.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 31st July.
Damaged Drapery.
4 Cases.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Z
SY. 36—1 case damaged drapery
109—1 case ditto ditto
LA. 77—1 case ditto ditto
R in diamond with 77 over and 883 under, C at side
1 case ditto ditto.
Terms cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Primula, Collins, master, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
K in diamond, R outside, 1 bale
No. 6—100 woolpacks, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Full Cut and Well Seasoned Hobart Town Timber, prepared expressly for the Sydney Market.
Patent Slip Wharf.—Now Landed, ex Tasmania.
WEDNESDAY, July 30th.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 30th, at a quarter past 10 o'clock prompt,
The cargo of the Tasmania, from Hobart Town.
Timber, viz.:—
Joists, full cut, 5 x 3, 6 x 2½, 6 x 3, 7 x 2½, 6 x 4, 6 x 6, 8 x 3, 8 x 4, 8 feet to 21 feet lengths
Quartering, full cut, 4 x 3, 8 feet to 20 feet
Battens, long lengths
Shingles, superior quality. Also,
Baltic deals, 9 x 3, 11 x 3, whole
Ditto, 7 x 2½, 8 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, one cut
Galvanised iron tiles, 24, 26, 28 gauge
Ditto ridge capping
Plate and crown glass
Cement, doors, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock,
Pine boards, in long lengths, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch.
Ditto scantling, 4 x 4, 4 x 3, 4 x 2½.

Dutch Cheese.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Provision Dealers, &c.
THIS DAY (Wednesday), 30th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY (Wednesday), 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases prime Dutch cheese.
Terms at sale.

Worcestershire Sauce, Damaged.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Scotia, from London.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Scotia,
S over BL over S in diamond,
11 cases Worcestershire sauce, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Tea.
On Account of whom it may concern.
Ex Alfred, from Hong Kong.
WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Alfred.
C over — over B in triangle—
No. 1—30 half-chests congou tea, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale.

Prime Cork Rose Butter.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
50 firkins Cork rose butter.
Terms at sale.

Salmon and Sardines, damaged.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Primula, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Primula.
JG
M § 11, 19 — 3 cases salmon, 1 lb tins
25, 26, 32, 44 — 3 cases salmon, 2 lb tins
DC and Co.
M 15 1 case sardines, ¼ lb tins
24 1 case sardines, ½ lb tins.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Congou tea, in chests
Hysonskin, in chests and half-chests
Java and Manila coffee
Bottled fruits
Table vinegar
Pickles, pints and quarts
Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Assorted sauces
Mushroom ketchup
Jams and jellies, 1 and 2 lbs., assorted
Fresh salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins
Fresh lobsters, ditto ditto
French capers
Mustard
Sulphur
Liverpool soap
Patent sperm candles
Patna and Java rice
Cork rose butter
New Zealand ditto
Colonial cheese
North Wilts ditto
Chedder ditto
Walnuts
Muscatel raisins
Figs, in drums
Arrowroot
Pearl barley, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Fat and Store Pigs.
To Butchers, Farmers, Dealers, Shippers to Port Phillip, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 31st July, 1856,
Ex John Nussy, from Tongatabco,
70 fat and store pigs, from the South Sea Islands.
A considerable number of these pigs are fat, ready for slaughter, and the remainder a good description of store pigs—all very quiet, having been accustomed to an enclosure.
Must be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, cash.
Messrs. Jackson and Co. will give information respecting the above.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, &c.
FRIDAY, August 1.
Brandy, Gin, Rum, Old Tom, Sherry, Port, Champagne, Assorted Liqueurs, Bottled Beer, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
9 hogsheads Martell's brandy
10 ditto W.I. rum
24 ditto E.I. ditto
50 cases Clousseau's pale brandy
150 ditto brandy
250 ditto old tom, in white bottles
200 ditto geneva
12 hogsheads superior sherry
15 quarter-casks ditto
10 ditto ditto port
66 cases super London bottled sherry
50 ditto ditto
50 ditto champagne
100 ditto assorted liqueurs
50 casks bottled beer
100 cases Lowndes' old tom
32 hogsheads ale
10 ditto Scotch whisky
200 cases London bottled old port, from the celebrated house of Cockburn, Smither, Black and Co.
9 hogsheads port wine
11 quarter-casks ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Sewed Muslins, Robes, Silk Bonnets, Silks, &c., &c.
By Order of the Executors in the Estate of the late Lamont Carson and Co.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the executors in the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without the least reserve—
The whole of the valuable stock consisting of embroidered muslin goods, in
Chemisettes
Habit-shirts and sleeves
Handkerchiefs
Mantles
6-4 plain book muslins
6-4 harness book
Coloured spider muslins
Curtain nets
Crape collars, sleeves, and collaretts
Rolled jacconets
Ditto Silesias
Silk and satin mantles
Beaufort ties
34-in Brussels handkerchiefs
Ladies' nett caps
Ribbon bracelets
Men's merino and cotton pants
Blue guernsey shirts
Rich silk and lace bonnets, trimmed
Satin striped and figured bands
Rich black satins
Fancy silk purses, &c., &c.,
Terms at sale.

No. 2 Manila Cigars.
THIS DAY (Wednesday), 30th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY (Wednesday), 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases No. 2 Manila cigars.
Terms at sale.

Eagle-brand Tobacco.
To Grocers, Tobacconists, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY (Wednesday), 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
10 half-tierces eagle-brand tobacco.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Port Wine.
Ex Scotia, from London.
At Pollard's Bonded Stores, FRIDAY, 1st August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Pollard's Bonded Stores, Queen's-place, at half-past 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 1st August,
83 cases Cockburn, Smither, Black, and Co.'s port wine, 1 dozen each, damaged. Also
400 cases Cockburn, Smither, Black, and Co.'s port wine, sound
200 cases fine French port.
Terms at sale.

To Shippers, Warehousemen, Drapers, Hosiers, Outfitters, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Drapery
Blankets
Hosiery
Superior Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 10 o'clock precisely, without the least reserve,
89 packages consisting of sheetings, shirtings, blue serge shirts, Jersey ditto, hosiery, superior slops, &c.

Long cloths and shirtings	Ditto striped and scarlet ditto
French merinos	Scotch twill shirts
Black and coloured alpacas	White shirts, washed and boxed
Ditto lustres, fine	Regatta ditto ditto
Ditto orleans	Carpet bags, all sizes
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, croydon sheetings	Fancy doeskins
Imitation Welsh flannels	Flushings and beavers
Black and white crenolines	Shepherds' and stockmen's coats
Corded petticoats	Mohair sacks, and Chesterfield ditto
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, super blankets	Witney ditto
6-4 printed druggets	Black cloth shooting ditto
Women's cotton and drab satin stays	Pilot and reefing jackets
Maids' ditto ditto	Waterproof coats and capes
Poplin dresses	Ditto ditto reversibles
Printed Bayadere robes	Ditto overalls and leggings
Printed corahs	Black cloth trousers
Long and square wool shawls	Fancy doe and tweed ditto
Ditto ditto printed barege	Blue pilot cloth ditto
Ditto ditto ditto cachmere	Moleskin ditto
Ladies' and children's polkas	Woollen cord ditto
Men's grey lambswool hose	Boys' ditto ditto
Ditto ditto worsted ditto	Sporting vests
Women's black ditto	Black satin and silk ditto
Ditto white cotton	Boys' and youths' ditto, &c., &c.
Men's white serge drawers	
Blue serge shirts	
Blue guernsey shirts	

Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c., &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
96 bales wool
86 casks tallow
285 hides
8984 sheepskins, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

UPPER HUNTER, CASSILIS DISTRICT.
Lot 1— 987 Acres
Lot 2— 719 Acres
Lot 3— 309 Acres
Lot 4—1130 Acres.
*** The whole of the above lots adjoin. They are situated on the BERRENDERRY CREEK, within a few miles of THE TOWN OF AILSA.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August,
The following freehold lands, situate on BERRENDERRY CREEK, CASSILIS DISTRICT, UPPER HUNTER:—
LOT 1.—987 ACRES, bounded on the east by the Berrenderry Creek, and on the south by a measured portion of 719 acres; being the land sold as lot 66 in pursuance of the advertisement of the 9th January, 1839.
LOT 2.—719 ACRES, adjoining Lot 1, which bounds on the north; on the east it is bounded by the Berrenderry Creek; being the land sold as lot 67 in pursuance of the advertisement of the 9th January, 1839.
LOT 3.—309 ACRES, bounded on the north by Lot 2, and on the east by Berrenderry Creek; being the land originally purchased by Captain Charles Button.
LOT 4.—1130 ACRES, bounded on the north by Lot 3, and on the east by the Berrenderry Creek; and being the land originally selected as a remission by Charles Button, as a Captain in the 46th Regiment.
The above form one fine block of grazing country, situate in a favourite district, and within a couple of miles of the villages of Ailsa and the Bella Leppa.
They will be sold in separate lots, or together, to suit purchasers.
PLAN on VIEW at the Rooms.

THE GLEBE.
JUNCTION OF THE PARRAMATTA AND GLEBE ROADS.
99 Years' Leases.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 4th August,
The remaining unsold portion of that invaluable estate, known as BISHOPTHORPE, on lease for 99 years.
This truly magnificent property is situate on the City side of the Toll bar, immediately opposite the University Domain, and for building purposes is one of the most valuable that has ever been brought before the public. It has a very extensive frontage to the Parramatta Road and Glebe Road; and from its position is available as sites for both places of business and private residences.
The subdivision has been on a most liberal scale—the streets being of the full proclaimed width of 66 feet, with lanes 16½ feet wide.
The allotments have all 40 feet frontage by depths averaging about 120 feet, thus affording ample space for good improvements and a plot of garden ground on each.
The situation is a most desirable one, close to the city boundary, but EXEMPT FROM TAXES, and enjoying constant communication with all parts of the city.
MEN OF LIMITED MEANS would do well to consider the very great inducements which a lease for so long a period presents to them in particular. With nearly all the advantages of a freehold, they are enabled to acquire a really valuable property by payment of a trifling yearly rental, thus leaving their capital available for improvements. As regards the future value of this property, there can be but one opinion. Had it not been for the restriction against the disposing of it, it would long since have formed a portion of the city. Now that the restriction has been removed by Act of Council, but a short time will elapse ere it will become one of the most populous and important districts of the metropolis.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms, where every information will be afforded intending purchasers.

POSITIVE SALE TO WIND UP AN ESTATE.
BURNETT AND WIDE BAY DISTRICTS.
By order of the Administrator in the Estate of the late Philip Butten, Esq., of Brovinia.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 29th August,
Those well-known sheep stations in the BURNETT AND WIDE BAY DISTRICTS, known as BROVINIA and WEIR WEIR, with about 10,000 first-class sheep.
THE STATIONS are situated 125 miles from the shipping port Maryborough, and 200 miles from Ipswich, and adjoin the stations of Messrs. Macdonald, Lawson, Strathdee, and Sydney. They are watered by Brovinia Creek, and its tributaries, which have never been known to fail.
ON THE HEAD STATION there are a comfortable cottage with store and kitchen attached, five men's huts, a commodious wool-shed, a substantial stockyard, horse paddock, and a good and well fenced garden. There is also another large paddock in course of formation, the fencing of which is about half finished.
On the Runs there are seven permanent sheep stations, each having suitable yards and hurdles, all being in good working order.
The CAPABILITIES of the stations are estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 SHEEP.
With the above will be sold the following SHEEP, WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER to have been DISEASED:—
4237 ewes, 2 to 7 years
3093 weaned last March
2536 wethers, 2 to 4 years
134 rams.

10,000 more or less.
*** The ewes have all been put to the rams, with a change of blood.
The attention of parties on the look-out for a first-class pastoral property, or an investment for money, is particularly called to this opportunity of securing one of the best stations in the Northern Districts, thus late in the season, when most of the expenses of management have been incurred, and a heavy clip of wool may shortly be calculated upon.
Terms, one-third cash; the residue in two equal payments by approved bills at 6 and 18 months' date, bearing bank interest equal to cash.
Horses, working bullocks, drays, supplies, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

To be sold, by Public Auction,
On the Ground, Parramatta Road, and only three doors from Mr. Clark's, Camperdown Hotel.
On MONDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 11 o'clock.

MR. W. NEWELL has received instructions to sell, on the above day,
A two story brick house, containing shop, dining-room, and bedroom, standing on a block of land having a frontage to the main road of 30 feet by a depth of 100 feet, and all being well enclosed.
Parties on the look-out for a snug home to carry on a business will find this sale worth attending, as it is to be sold for cash to the highest bidder.
Title, first-rate.

Household Furniture, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.
At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock,
A choice selection of furniture, comprising
Four-post and iron bedsteads
Dining and toilet tables
Sofas
Chairs
Toilet glasses
Pictures, &c. Also
Gold and silver watches
Gold guard chains and alberts
Signet and other rings, brooches, &c.
Musical boxes
Dressing-cases, work-boxes, &c.
New and second-hand wearing apparel
And sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Capitalists, Merchants, and others.
Highly important Sale of Business Premises in the best part of East Maitland.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Railway Hotel, East Maitland, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 31st July, 1856,
All those extensive stores, dwelling-house, outbuildings, and premises, situate in East Maitland, and known as the Union Stores, in the occupation of Messrs. Crockett and Son.
Together with the land adjoining, and comprised in the following description, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land, in East Maitland, commencing at the corner of a reserved street called Union-street, and bounded on the south-east by the line of street leading to Morpeth, two hundred and eighty feet to its junction with the street leading from East Maitland to West Maitland; on the south-west by the last-mentioned street, two hundred and twenty-five feet to the corner of an allotment the property of Mr. Kingsmill; on the north-west by the last-mentioned allotment, two hundred and eighty feet; on the north-east by Union-street, two hundred and twenty-five feet.
Also, a CROFT OF LAND on the north-east side of Union-street, with a slab cottage and other buildings thereon.
Maitland being the starting point which a large portion of the diggers take on their way to the Northern gold fields, and the prospect of much increase of value accruing to all real property in the neighbourhood by the opening of the Newcastle and Maitland Railway, so soon to take place, the importance of this opportunity to capitalists and others seeking advantageous investment, or parties desirous of selecting a first-rate business-stand, cannot be over estimated. The auctioneers, therefore, trust that such a chance—a similar one not being likely to occur again for many years probably—will be duly appreciated; and that enterprising business parties will not fail to be on the look out on the day of sale.
A plan may be seen and all particulars obtained at the offices of the Auctioneers, East Maitland.
Terms, liberal. Title unexceptionable.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 6th August.
THE MUMMELL HOMESTEAD,
Comprising 681 Acres of Land, with Extensive and Substantial Improvements.
In One or more Lots.
Title, Perfect.
*** This truly magnificent and really valuable property is distant only ten miles, and on one of the best roads, from GOULBURN.
From its proximity to this rapidly rising town, destined, without doubt, to assume, within a very short period, a position SECOND IN IMPORTANCE to SYDNEY ALONE, the auctioneers may safely and unerringly assert that there is not a more safe and lucrative investment than the above now under offer in the colony. To attempt a description sufficiently comprehensive to give a just idea of the manifold excellencies and advantages of the property, would be futile. They must, therefore, be content with respectfully soliciting a personal inspection from intending purchasers, as the only method of arriving at a correct appreciation of its value. Either for speculators, or for parties in search of a sound permanent investment, the present opportunity is without parallel.

P. DIGNAM and CO. have been favoured with instructions from John Garsed, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Auburn-street, Goulburn, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, at 12 o'clock,
THE MUMMELL HOMESTEAD, comprising 681 acres of the richest land of the justly celebrated Mummell Estate. It is situated ten miles from Goulburn, on the banks of the WOLLONDILLY RIVER, to which it has one mile frontage.
In order to meet as far as possible the wishes of buyers, the property will be sold either in two lots, as hereinafter described, or the whole in one lot, according to the desire of the company.
LOT 1. consists of 200 acres (more or less), fenced in and subdivided into paddocks. The richness of the soil is proverbial. On this lot is erected MUMMELL HOUSE, one of the finest mansions in the district, substantially built of stone and brick in the form of a hollow square. It contains twelve rooms, with kitchen and cellars, the front rooms opening into a spacious verandah. The centre court is also surrounded on the four sides by a flagged verandah. About six months back the house underwent a thorough repair, and is now in admirable condition. Furniture can be taken at a valuation. There are also Cottages, extensive and substantial brick barn, stables, and other improvements on this lot.
100 acres of the above are let to Mr. James M'Cabe, on a lease, of which there are between 6 and 7 years unexpired. The lot will, of course, be sold subject to this lease, which is on terms very favourable to the lessor.
LOT 2. comprises 481 acres (more or less) of fine open land, being a rich alluvial flat, with a very large frontage to the river. This lot, subdivided into small farms, would sell readily at very high prices, being, from the short distance from Goulburn, every way adapted for MARKET GARDENS, &c. The proprietor, however, from engagements in Sydney, is unable to give to the property the attention that it merits; and has resolved to sell the lot as it stands, thus leaving a large margin for profit for the purchaser. The farming implements may be taken at a valuation.
Any further particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN GARSED, Esq., Box 85, Post Office, Sydney; or of the Auctioneers, at their Rooms, Auburn-street, Goulburn, where a plan is on view.
Terms:—One-third cash; the residue may remain on mortgage for a term of years at 7 per cent. interest.

To Capitalists, Merchants, Shipowners and others.
Sale by Public Auction of the South Australian Government's steam-tug
ADELAIDE.

THE GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER has received instructions from the Government of South Australia, to dispose of, by public auction, at noon, on the 1st of September, 1856, on the North-parade, Port Adelaide, the
Powerful Steam-tug ADELAIDE.
This well established and most efficient tug was built at Woolwich, under the inspection of the Master Shipwright of her Majesty's Dockyard, in 1848, and arrived in the colony in 1849. Her engines are of Fifty-four Horse-power, with oscillating cylinders, and are perfect specimens of mechanism. An auxilliary engine is attached to her machinery. The Adelaide's hull and engines are in complete order, the hull having lately been thoroughly overhauled; the engines have had several important renewals and repairs executed within the last six months. The funnel is quite new. The boiler, which is tubular, was put in in September, 1854, and is calculated to last three years, the plates being of extra thickness.
The Adelaide having always been under the control of Government has been kept in perfect order, and every needful repair and fitting executed as soon as required.
She has towed from the Lightship to Port Adelaide vessels of all sizes up to 1300 tons, against wind and tide, in all weathers, without a casualty.
Since the establishment of the Trinity House of South Australia, the Adelaide has been under the charge of the Master and Wardens of that body—her profits have been very large.
A disposition now being shown by private individuals to undertake the towage at Port Adelaide, the Master and Wardens of Trinity House have considered the time has arrived when that service may be left to the public, and that the Port is no longer in danger of wanting tugs. They have, therefore, under these circumstances, advised the Government to offer the steam-tug to public competition.
The following are the principal dimensions of the hull and machinery—
Length, 71 feet 8 inches
Beam, 15 feet 6 inches
Depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches
Tonnage (by N. M.), 75 tons
Draught, with coals and water, 6 feet 7 inches
Horse-power, 54 (nominal)
Diameter of cylinders, 30 inches
Length of stroke, 3 feet
Capacity of bunkers, 10 tons
The Engines are double and oscillating, made by Seawood and Capel, London.
The Adelaide is fully provided with Anchors, Cables, and all other necessary Stores and Fittings.
An inventory of Stores can be had on application to the Harbour Office, Port Adelaide, between 10 and 4 o'clock, and at the office of the Auctioneer; and at the office of this Paper.
TERMS OF SALE:—Half Cash, and the remainder approved Bills at Six Months.
FREDERICK WICKSTEED, Government Auctioneer.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1498182

IMPOUNDINGS.

JUGIONG.—10th July. From Bundarbo, by Henry Osborne, Esq.: damages 4s. 6d. per head.—White heifer, piece out of near ear, R on off rump, 2 years old. Brindle heifer, piece out of near ear same brand, 18 months old. Red and white steer, like JS near rump, 1 year old. Red sided cow, white back and belly, TD over 3 off rump. White heifer calf, unbranded, 1 month old; no damages. Magpie cow, off horn broken, TD over 3 off rump. Spotted heifer, same brand, 3 years old. Yellow heifer, star, white back and belly, same brand, 2 years old. Spotted heifer, no brand visible, 2 years old. Magpie cow, top off off ear, — over B with 7 under off rump. Brown cow, piece out near ear, NS off rump, 3 off thigh. White bull calf, red ears, unbranded, 6 months old. Damages 8s. 6d. per head:—Brown mare, switch tail, in low condition, like 8 near shoulder, saddle marks, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Bay filly, black points, unbranded, 18 months old. Bay horse, star, R off side neck, 8 off shoulder, blotched brand on off side cheek, saddle marks, switch tail, off hind fetlock white, 7 years old, 14 hands high. Also, on the 21st day of July, from same place; damages 8s. 6d. per head:—Grey mare, long tail, M near shoulder, 2 years old, 14½ hands high. Brown colt, like R near shoulder, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Bay filly, star, near hind fetlock white, WC near shoulder, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Bay filly, star, near hind fetlock white, same brand, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Bay filly, black points, unbranded, 18 months old, 13 hands high. Brown poley bullock, like RRC on near ribs; damages 4s. 6d. If not released will be sold 15th August.

RANDWICK POUND.—25th July, from Riley-street, Woolloomooloo;—Dark male pony, 6 off shoulder, near hind foot white, 11 hands high. If not released, will be sold.

GOULBURN.—23rd July, from Kingsdale Estate; damages and driving 3s.:—Chesnut gelding, white face, saddle marked, apparently ER near shoulder, about 14 hands high, in hobbles. If not claimed, will be sold, 21st August.

MOLONG, 27th June, from Carrington; damages 2s. 6d. each:—White heifer, like M near rump, off ear marked. White bull, no visible brand, near ear marked; damages £1. Red and white bull, no visible brand, off ear marked; damages £1. Brown and white cow, — near shoulder, F on ribs. Red steer, JH conjoined and M with — under on off rump, near ear marked. Yellow bullock, TM off ribs. White steer, TM off ribs. Red white bullock, PR off rump, + off shoulder. White cow, no brand visible, off ear marked. Red bullock, like 4 under JC off rump, off ear marked. Brindle white steer, illegible brand off rump, off ear marked. If the above are not released before 5th August will be sold.

HINTON.—22nd July. Bay filly, no visible brand, long tail and mane, black points, small star, 2 years old; damages £1. If not released, will be sold 14th August.

DARLINGTON.—17th July; damages £1 per head: Chesnut mare, small star, JP crossways or JH conjoined ∇ underneath near shoulder, about 6 years old. Dark grey filly, small star, unbranded, rising 2 years old. Re-advertised:—Chesnut horse, blaze down face, H near shoulder, near fore and hind foot white; damages 1s. If not released, will be sold 14th August.

RED POST HILL, FALBROOK.—July 21st. Spotted steer, near ear slit, off ribs like TM. Light strawberry bull, no brand visible; trespass and driving 1s. 6d. each. Red heifer, white face and belly, near rump and thigh JC or JG, off rump like EB, thigh Y with W under. White bullock, red neck, near ribs like 2, rump like EA, off ribs CP. White cow, strawberry neck, milking side rump TWD, thigh 99; red and white calf at foot, no brand. Red cow, hoop horns, near shoulder brand not legible, rump Z4. Red poley cow, off rump 9 over CE, ribs not legible; red and white heifer calf at foot, no brand. White and red spotted bullock, small horns, piece out of near ear, brand on rump not legible, off ribs not legible; trespass and driving 2s. 6d. Impounded from rented Crown lands. Red sided bullock, near ribs TM. Brown cow, off ear marked, rump HOLD, Brindle and white bullock, off rump JM. Black mare, star forehead, near hind fetlock white, near shoulder M; black horse foal at foot, no brand visible. Bay filly, no brand visible, about 2 years old; damages 6d. each. If the above are not released before 18th August, they will be sold.

BUNGENDORE, 8th July, from Turalla Estate, for trespass in open pasture land; damages and driving 7d.: Large yellowish bullock, white on belly, hind legs, and end of tail, wide horns, TH rump and thigh off side, like JH conjoined both thighs. Also on 16th July, from Gidleigh, for same cause; damages and driving 1s. per head:—Poley cow, nearly white, with red spots, both ears marked like a triangle near rump. Young poley bullock, light strawberry, like triangle near rump. If not released to be sold 14th August.

WEARING FLANNEL.—Put it on at once; winter or summer, nothing better can be worn next to the skin than a loose, red, woollen flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titilation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there, and, when that is the case, no one can take a cold; "red," for white flannel fulls up, mats together, and becomes tight, stiff, heavy, and impervious. Cotton wool merely absorbs the moisture from the surface, while woollen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops on the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it; and by its nearer exposure to the exterior air, it is soon dried without injury to the body. Having these properties, red woollen flannel is worn by sailors even in the midsummer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The Railways in America have suffered severely from the severe winter in the country. Not only has traffic been stopped, but one railway alone, the Michigan central, had had forty-two out of seventy-one engines disabled in consequence of the action of the frost on the cast-iron wheels. The Great Western of Canada had also suffered from the same cause, a considerable number of their locomotives being of American manufacture.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MICHAEL RYAN are invited to attend his funeral, to move from the residence of Mr. Thomas Fox, Ashfield, Parramatta Road, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. Hunter-street, July 30th, 1856.

THE Friends of Mr. T. W. FOSTER are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late wife. The procession will move from his residence, George-street, at half-past 3 o'clock, THIS DAY, precisely. No circulars will be issued. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. Hunter-street, July 30th, 1856.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. LEWIS MOORE, Sen., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Castlereagh-street South, at the above hour precisely. CHARLES KINSELA, undertaker, Goulburn-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. MARY ANN ALDRIDGE, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The procession will move from the residence of Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Union-street, at the above hour precisely. CHARLES KINSELA, undertaker, Goulburn-street.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Act of Council).—Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly General meeting of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th ultimo, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. THOMAS SMITH, Secretary, Pyrmont Bridge Company's Office, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street. 21st July, 1856.

BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Council.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their offices, 27, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the directors half-yearly report, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Board.
R. H. GORDON, secretary.
Sydney, 9th July, 1856.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Office, Exchange Corner, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 30th June; to elect a Director in the room of James Norton, Esq., who retires by lot; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year, in place of S. H. Smyth, and H. Ferris, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the vacant seat in the Direction are required by the 46th clause of the Deed of Settlement to give fourteen days' notice to the Board previous to the day of meeting.
JOHN P. PERRY, Secretary.
Sydney, 21st July, 1856.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—A. Brown, and T. Skinner, Esqrs., have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for election, to the vacancy in the direction of this Company, at the Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on THURSDAY, 31st current. JNO. P. PERRY, Secretary. Sydney, 22nd July.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—The Rev. THOMAS DRUITT, the Hon. Secretary, has great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of fifteen pounds eight shillings and fivepence (£15 8s. 5d.) from the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H. M. 11th Regiment, as a donation to the funds of this Institution.

NIGHTINGALE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The Committee meet daily, at half-past one o'clock, at the Exchange-rooms. Subscriptions will be received by Daniel Cooper, Esq., George-street; Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Lower George-street; the Union Bank; the Commercial Bank; the Australian Joint-Stock Bank; the Bank of New South Wales; and by Mr. H. J. Porter and Mr. Hindle, collectors.
THOS. BARKER, } Honorary
J. BERNCASTLE, } Secretaries.

TREASURY, Sydney, July 29th, 1856.—As Deeds of Grant of Lands purchased from the Crown, are, in accordance with the notice dated 19th May last, and published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 20th of that month, issued at the Office of the Surveyor-General, instead of at the Treasury as heretofore, it is requested that all letters relative to their delivery, or preparation, may in future be addressed to the Surveyor-General.
(Signed) THOMAS HOLT, Treasurer.

AFTERNOON TUITION.—The Misses BRANDON beg to inform Ladies and those whose education has been neglected, that they can accommodate a few more in their afternoon class. To those who may wish to perfect themselves in Music, Singing, Dancing, French, &c., this is an opportunity not to be lost.
Hours from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m.
Terms on application.
Davis-street, Lower Fort-street, Sydney.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION.—Young Ladies can receive Private Lessons in English, French, Music and Drawing, or join an evening class for instruction. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—CAMELLIA EXHIBITION.—By permission of His Excellency the Governor-General.—The Committee beg to announce that the Camellia Exhibition of this Society, will be held in the Botanic Gardens, on THURSDAY, the 31st of July, at which Exhibition prizes will be awarded in accordance with the terms of the schedule annexed.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.

To Gentlemen employing Gardeners, and to Nurserymen.

LETTER.	SUBJECT.	PRIZE.
A	For the best collection of 12 distinct varieties of Camellias (in pots)	Gold medal
B	Ditto ditto 9 ditto ditto	Large silver medal
C	Ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto	Silver medal.
D	Ditto single specimen camellia	Small silver medal.
E	For the greatest variety of cut Camellias	Gold medal.
F	Best 18 distinct varieties of cut Camellias	Large silver medal.
G	Ditto 12 ditto ditto	Silver medal.
H	Ditto 6 ditto ditto	Small silver medal
I	Ditto single cut Camellias	Small silver medal.
	AMATEUR CLASS.	
J	For the best collection of 3 distinct varieties of Camellias, (in pots)	Silver medal.
K	Ditto single specimen Camellia	Small silver medal.
L	For the best collection of 6 distinct varieties of cut Camellias	Silver medal.
M	Ditto ditto 3 ditto ditto	Small silver medal.
N	Ditto single cut Camellias	Small silver medal.

N. B.—Parties exhibiting certain varieties of Camellias under the letter A., will not be permitted to exhibit duplicates of the same varieties in B or C; the same regulation will equally apply to the letters E, F, G, and H, in the schedule of cut flowers.

Prizes will also be adjudged on this occasion to miscellaneous plants, should any specimens be considered by the Judges as entitled to such award.

Non-subscribers are invited to send subjects for exhibition.

Parties intending to compete are particularly requested to have their plants staged by 10 o'clock, a.m.

By permission of Colonel Bloomfield, the Band of the 11th regiment will be in attendance.

The public will be admitted at 2 o'clock p.m., by tickets, which will be charged for as follows:—

If purchased prior to the day of Exhibition;—one Shilling each.

If purchased at the gate;—one Shilling and six-pence.

Children in any case, Six-pence each.

Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Moffitt, Sands and Kenny, Stationers; and of Mr. McDonald, Fruiterer, George-street.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
280, Pitt-street South, 22nd July, 1856.

EXTENSION of RAILWAYS in the COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.—Notice is hereby given that a public meeting will be held on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., at Mr. Lander's, Oddfellow's Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a railway to connect Windsor, Richmond, and St. Mary's with Parramatta; at which all parties interested are requested to attend.

SYDNEY AGENCY of the WATERLOO LIFE CASUALTY, AND SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110.
Capital—£400,000.
Head Office—355, Strand, London.

This company offers to the insured the greatest possible advantages and perfect security, on the most liberal terms, which will be best understood and appreciated upon examination of the prospectus and tables, which are to be had gratis at the office of the undersigned.

☞ Under the enlarged powers lately received from the Board of Directors, this agency is authorised, upon the acceptance of any life assurance, at once to issue the policies, and, in the event of death, to settle the claims.

N.B. All policies indisputable.

Frederick Mackellar, Esq., M.D., Lower George-street, has been appointed medical referee to the company at Sydney.

Medical gentlemen in all cases remunerated for their report by the company.

A liberal commission allowed to agents.

Parties desirous of becoming country agents or medical referees are requested to communicate with the undersigned. BEIT and SONS, 8, Macquarie-place.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY:
Edward Knox, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Joseph S. Willis, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.A.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
SURVEYOR—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
RESIDENT SECRETARY—A Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

Capital subscribed exceeding ... £1,700,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding ... 700,000
of which £100,000 is invested in the Colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £169,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special arrangement.

Goods and Stocks-in-Trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.

FLOATING POLICIES.

Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged not less than 12s. per cent. per annum.

The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurances on Lives. No entrance or admission fees are required, nor is any additional premium charged to officers in the army or navy, unless called into actual service. The following are amongst the advantages held out by the Company:—

Two Scales of Premiums, one lower than those of most other companies; the other carrying Guaranteed Additions, or entitling to Guaranteed Reductions in the Future Premiums, on a plan entirely new and peculiar to this Institution. The scale of reductions which are guaranteed ranges from 32½ to 52 per cent. on the Amount of Premium, and the Bonus contingent only on the continuance of the life doubles the amount of the policy.

No Liability of Partnership, these reductions and additions not being contingent upon profits.

Policies are issued upon the half-premium system.

Surrenders of Policies are accepted on very liberal terms; and Claims paid within three months after proof of death.

No extra charge to members of the Volunteer Corps

PREMIUM TO INSURE £100. PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.	1st Bonus after 10 payments.	Reduced Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 13 7	1 19 0	8 10 0	1 6 1	1 0 3	1 2 0
30	2 2 6	2 9 8	9 0 10	1 13 9	1 6 6	1 7 0
40	2 16 3	3 5 5	10 8 4	2 3 0	1 11 5	1 14 9
50	3 19 8	4 12 4	11 13 4	2 19 1	2 3 8	2 10 3
60	6 1 6	7 1 3	15 16 4	4 4 1	3 13 9	4 9 1

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

Agents for both departments: For Moreton Bay, at Brisbane, R. Towns and Co.; Ipswich, A. Macalister. Maitland — Jeremiah Ledsam. Newcastle — Bingle and Son. Goulburn—William Chatfield. Windsor—William Walker. Bathurst—James Stirling Home. Campbelltown—James Turner. Pambula—Medical Referee, Richard Bligh, Esq. Albury, J. C. Pierce. For the Fire Department: At Gundagai—Joseph Chalder and Co.
A. STANGER LEATHES Resident Secretary.
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND, or, INSURANCE ON LIFE.

The Directors of the Australian Mutual Provident Society invite all persons who may wish to provide for their families at their decease to consider the duty of insuring their lives. The payments are so reasonable as to be within the reach of all classes.

For instance, to secure £100 a person twenty years of age (if in good health) would have to pay £1 17s. 6d. per annum, or about 9½d. per week. If thirty years of age, £2 8s. 2d. per annum, or about 11d. per week, &c., &c.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL INSURANCE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by Act of Council.
DIRECTORS.
John Fairfax, Esq., Chairman | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Richard Jones, Esq., M.L.A. | S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. Breillat, Esq.
Frederick Ebsworth, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—James Sutherland Mitchell.
Office: No. 34, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

The above company will receive applications for the insurance of houses and other buildings, merchandise, and chattel property of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company.

The list of shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the company will meet with attention at the office.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d., and upwards

Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 9d., and upwards.

Wooden—Buildings metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards.

Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

Country Agents, who will supply Forms of Application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:
MAITLAND—Mr. A. Dodds.
NEWCASTLE—Mr. George Mitchell.
BATHURST—Mr. S. B. Sarjeant.
GOULBURN—Mr. R. Craig.
WOLLONGONG—Mr. George Hewlett.
WINDSOR—Mr. John Dawson.
MORETON BAY—Mr. Henry Buckley.
DUNGOG—Mr. Peter M'William.
LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Goerts.
PARRAMATTA—Mr. E. Mason.
MUDGEE—Messrs. Walker and Smith
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. Horatio Tozer
KIAMA—Mr. R. Stobo
PENRITH—Mr. R. C. Lethbridge

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above Company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires; country properties being insured against such casualties.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.
Sydney, 7th July, 1856.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.
THACKER and CO., agents.
George-street, 22nd December.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, Established 1835.—The undersigned are issuing policies of Insurance against FIRE, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the old premiums.
BEIT and SONS, Agents, No. 8, Macquarie-place.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office,—Exchange-buildings, George-street.
CAPITAL, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
John Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq. | Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq. | John B. Watt, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. Deloitte.
Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. Bingle and on.
Surveyor at Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander Grange.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock to receive applications for Insurances. Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

	Guineas. per cent.		Guineas. per cent.
Great Britain	2	Port Cooper	3
China	2½	Wide Bay	2
Manila	2½	Clarence River	2
India	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Twofold Bay	¾
Mauritius	2	Panbula	1
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Port Phillip	1¼
Valparaiso	2	Ditto, per steamer	¾
California	2	Adelaide	1½
Auckland	1½	Hobart Town	1
Port Nicholson	2	Launceston	1¼
Nelson	2½	Circular Head	2
Port Otago	2½		

GOLD AND SPECIE.

Port Phillip	1	Great Britain	2
Ditto per steamer	¾	Singapore	2

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.

3 Months	3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months	5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages	10 Guineas per cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by he Company's policies.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT secretary.

SYDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Members are hereby informed that the pro rata payment of the funds of the above Company will be made to them at the office of the Company, No. 32, Bridge-street, on and after the 1st August next.
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Tenders will be received at this office until the 31st instant, for the purchase of a six horse-power high pressure steam engine, together with gearing for crushing quartz, framework, boiler, and appurtenances, now on the Company's claims at Louisa Creek. The boiler is on the return flue principle, cylindrical, and easily transported. A quantity of tools, engine and carpenters' houses, together with other articles, will also be treated for by the Company. 32, Bridge-street, Sydney. By order,
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

STONE MASONS.—Tenders are required for carrying up the walls of a Dwelling-house at Coogee. Plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. NATHAN, Byron Lodge, Coogee, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before SATURDAY, August 9th. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are required for the erection of Twenty Cottages, in groups of five, on the estate of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., Collingwood, Liverpool. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, architect and civil engineer, Terry's buildings, 25, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before THURSDAY next, the 31st instant. July 24th.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of Three Villa Residences at Waverley. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, architect and civil engineer, Terry's Buildings, 25, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before SATURDAY next, August 2nd. The proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

TO GUNSMITHS and others.—Tenders will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, from persons willing to supply six 6-chamber Revolvers, with apparatus, complete. Samples will be required. Colonial Storekeeper's Office, Sydney, 28th July, 1856.

TO STONEMASONS and PLASTERERS.—Tenders are required for laying Flagging, and Plastering to be done in repairing five houses in Sussex-street South. Tenders will be received until FRIDAY, at noon. Apply for particulars, from 10 to 12 at noon, to JOHN O'DOWD, Forbes' Hotel, King and York streets.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders wanted for setting two Coppers. Apply to H. CUMMINS, butcher, Pitt-street.

TO PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, and GLAZIERS.—In the Insolvent Estate of William Curtis, of the South Head Road, Sydney, plumber. Tenders will be received by the undersigned, to the 31st of July instant, for the purchase of the Stock-in-trade, goodwill, lease of house and premises, &c., belonging to the above insolvent, which may be inspected every lawful day. ADAM WILSON, official assignee. Exchange Corner, 21st July, 1856.

EDWARD HOPKINS, of Frome, Somersetshire, England. The Sexton has very important news for you. Send your address at once to ANTELOPE, HERALD Office.

JOHN JAMES BENHAM, formerly of Canterbury, Kent, is requested to write immediately to his brother WILLIAM, Margaret-street, Adelaide, his family feeling very anxious at his long silence. July 22nd, 1856.

HEADFORD.—W. C. at the Royal Hotel until WEDNESDAY.

THOMPSON, JOHN, is requested to communicate at once with his Nephew, JAMES THOMPSON, from Bannockburn, Scotland. Address WILLIAM GLEDHILL, Esq., 32, Lonsdale-street West, Melbourne.

GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Wholesale Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Bonnets and Hats, 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MR. A. BENSUSAN, Surgeon-Dentist (late of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London), 7, Jamison-st.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, supplies artificial (mineral) teeth of every natural shape and variety, from one to a complete set, on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf and the best cements. Children's teeth regulated. N.B. Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m.

MEDICAL.—Surry Hills and Paddington.—Doctor C. BUCHANAN, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, has commenced the practice of his profession in these districts, and may be consulted daily, at his residence, No. 27, Botany-street, Surry Hills. July 24th, 1856.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir W. Denison. For terms of admission, &c., apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square, from 9 to 11, and 6 to 8.

MORETON BAY.—HENRY MAURICE and CO., Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Produce Brokers, Queen-street, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

NOTICE. — Mr. THOMAS WYNNE KNIGHT is appointed our representative in Sydney, and to transact all business on account of our firm in this colony. ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 197, George-street, June 30th, 1856.

OLIVER STAINES' Labour Market, House, Land, Advertising Agency Office, corner of King-street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to the Legislature of New South Wales in the present Session for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the vesting of lands and other property in the colony of New South Wales belonging to the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company in the trustees of the company for the time being, and for other purposes in relation thereto. Dated this 26th day of July, 1856.
NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Solicitors for the said company, 4, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—PERRY and HILT'S daily Coaches will leave Sydney on MONDAY next, by the ten o'clock a.m. train, for Liverpool, Campbelltown, Narellan, and Camden, or until any further alteration is made in the starting of the trains. PERRY and HILT.

MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS, Exchange Hotel. — The undersigned having retaken the above Hotel, begs most respectfully to inform the mercantile community and others that the Dining Rooms will be opened on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, and that the same will be conducted in the style of the Merchants' Dining Rooms in London and Liverpool, where he has had considerable experience. He will therefore be enabled to offer every comfort and convenience, and at moderate charges, as it will always be his study to give satisfaction.
H. BACHFELD.

HOUSES Repaired, Papered, and Decorated, by L. SACLIER, French Paper Hanging Depot, 264, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 1840.—W. G. and A. MOORE, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Brokers. Cash advanced on deeds, plate, jewellery, books, articles of verty, and portable property of all description from 1s. to £1000. Boxes stored at 1s. a month per box, for two years, and a printed receipt given for the same. An auction held every day for the disposal of all description of portable property, and cash advances on the same if required. Private communications strictly attended to.

MONEY LENT on all kinds of portable property gold and silver watches, plate, wearing apparel, &c. at 5 per cent., in large or small sums, and one penny for one shilling. JOHN BENSON, licensed pawnbroker, 158, Castlereagh-street.

£11,500 TO BE LENT on Mortgage. Apply to E. DAINTREY, 12, Elizabeth-street.

£15,000 TO BE LENT, on real security, in sums not less than £4000. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor, Macquarie-street.

SYDNEY and NEWCASTLE.—Money to be lent on Mortgage of approved property, in or near either of the above places. E. BURTON, 41, Elizabeth-street.

INVESTMENTS in Government Debentures, and the Shares of the several Banking and other Companies, may always be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, stock and share broker, No. 25, late 356, Pitt-street.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS —BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

SPRING VANS FOR REMOVALS.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., 5s. per hour, or by contract. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte maker, tuner, selector, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, on the 5th July, from Petersham, a light bay Mare, saddle and bridle, white blaze down face, two front legs bandy, not branded; if strayed, £1 reward will be paid to any person bringing the aforesaid mare to Mr. JAMES BOWERS, Marrickville Hotel, Petersham; or TIMOTHY DANIELS, Canterbury. If stolen, £5 will be paid on conviction.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, a very dark brown Horse, branded g on near side neck, small crown brand (crown) on off shoulder; has a long switch tail, whitish near hind fetlock, and black points, is 16 hands high, and aged. F. WOOLRYCH, Government Surveyor, Binalong.

STRAYED from Ashfield, a dark bay Horse, black points, mark like P on the near shoulder. Whoever will bring him to Mr. BEARLEY, Canterbury Farm, or to the owner, Dr. MOON, 60, William-street, will be rewarded.

STRAYED or STOLEN from No. 60, Kent-street, a white Bull and Terrier Male Pup, with cropped ears and dark brindle spot on left side of head. Any person bringing said pup to No. 60, Kent-street, will be rewarded; any one detaining said pup after notice will be prosecuted according to law. JAMES STEWART.

LOST, on Saturday last, a small Gold Brooch, glass centre enclosing hair. As it is much valued, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at BRUSH and MACDONNELL'S, jewellers, George-street.

LOST, a Silver Pencil Case. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Messrs. FLAVELLE and CO.'S, George-street.

LOST, a Twenty-Pound Note of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by restoring the same to W. L. ROSS, 135, George-street.

LOST, a Gold Locket; the finder will be rewarded by Mr. LASSEN, jeweller, 199, Old South Head Road.

A PURSE FOUND, on the road to Potts' Point. The owner can have it, upon describing it and its contents, by applying to Mr. BROADHURST'S Coachman, at Potts' Point; or at No. 1, Yurong-street, and upon paying advertisement expenses. 28th July, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—BISHOP and LAPAIRE have THIS DAY dissolved partnership by mutual consent.
THOMAS C. BISHOP,
July 30th, 1856. ZITAL A. LAPAIRE.

I HEREBY give public notice that, from and after this date I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by my wife, Jessie M'Cabe. Signed, MICHAEL JOSEPH M'CABE. July 28.

NOTICE.—If MARK ROBINSON does not call at Smith's Paddock, Campbell-street, within fourteen days from this date, and pay what is due for his lodging at 22, Castlereagh-street, his carpet bag, &c., will be sold to pay the same. WILLIAM LARRILL. August 1, 1856.

NOTICE.—Public Notice.—Having purchased lease and goodwill of stores at Baulkham Hills, late carried on by Mr. Kelly, I now intend to carry on the business as usual. J. TAMSETT.

THE FOLLOWING BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS are now lying in the Vestry of St. Philip's Church, and may be obtained on application any TUESDAY EVENING, from 7 to half-past 8 o'clock:—

Mr. Hamburger, Prayer	Anne Naton, c. p.
M. Simpson, Pitt-street, Prayer	Bandon, c. p.
J. Elliott, Balmain, Prayer-book	J. Whittingham, London, c. p.
E. Higgins, Prayer	Greek Testament
D. Graham, b. and c. p.	R. Graham, b.
W. Jobson, Sydney, Prayer	C. G. Mackay, b.
A. Waterman, c. p.	R. Milne, b.
K. B. Skeete, c. p.	M. W. Mozely, b.
J. S. Davies, Kent, c. p.	Mary Rostron, b.
M. Willington, c. p.	Nicholas Belfield Dennys, b. and c. p.
Ellen Hopkins, c. p.	T. G. Ryan, c. p.
Miss Fowell Wonder, c. p.	Mr. Chambers, c. p.
B. Yeend, c. p.	T. J. Stokes, c. p.
M. A. Mozely, Bible	R. S. Sheldon, c. p.
M. Harrison, c. p.	L. A. Martyn, c. p.
J. Pryce Sewell Chateries, c. p.	M. Palmer, b.
R. J. Fennings, c. p.	J. Cooke, Trinity Place, c. p.
James Dixon, c. p.	

STONEY CREEK, ROCKY RIVER.—A splendid Map, showing the various routes and all particulars necessary for parties proceeding up the country, will appear in Bradshaw's Railway Guide for August. Publishing Office, 44, King-street East.

WAUGH and COX have the pleasure to announce that they have just received along with their Periodicals, ex Lightning, via Melbourne, an excellent assortment of NEW WORKS, comprising
Memoirs of the Court of Austria, by Dr. E. Vehse, 2 vols.
Annals of England, 2 vols.
Cumming's Lion Hunter of South Africa, new and cheap edition
Travels in Persia, Georgia, and Koordistan, by Dr. Wagner, 3 vols.
Kirby and Spence's Entomology, 7th edition
Heir of Redclyffe
Heartsease, by the same author
Tasso and Leonora, by the author of "Mary Powell"
Chapman on Varicose Veins
Health and Disease, by Dr. Beale
How to prevent Sudden Death, by Dr. A. B. Granville
Tenby: a Seaside Holiday, by Philip Henry Grosse, numerous coloured illustrations
Journey to the East in 1854, by W. Beaumont, Esq., 2 vols.
Bell's Annotated Poets—Ben Johnson
Island of Cuba, by Alexander Humboldt
Trans-Caucasian Campaign under Omer Pasha, by L. Oliphant
History of a Man, by George Gilfillan
Popular Tales and Sketches, by Mrs. S. C. Hall
Dead Sea: a Modern Route to India, &c., by Captain Allen, 2 vols.
Popular Errors explained, by J. Timbs
Light of Prophecy: being Lent Lectures, by twelve Clergymen
Trench on Study of Words
——— Lessons in Proverbs
Derry, by Charlotte Elizabeth
Helen Fleetwood, by ditto
Byron's Poetical Works, Murray's Library edition, complete in 6 vols.
Chinese and their Rebellion, with Essay on Civilization, by T. T. Meadows
Science of Beauty, by D. R. Hay
Froude's History of England, 2 vols.
Colonial Constitutions, by A. Mills
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French
Acton's Modern Cookery
Creasy's History of the Ottoman Turks, 2 vols.
Phillimore on Jurisprudence
Water-bearing Strata of London, by J. Prestwich
Norie's Epitome of Navigation
Jack Tier
Younger Son, by Captain Trelawney
Melincourt, by the author of Headlong Hall
Exeter Hall Lectures, 1856
On the Use of Field Artillery on Service, by H. H. Maxwell
Dempsey on Locomotive Engines
Crabbe's English Synonymes
Cleve Hall, by the author of Amy Herbert, 2 vols.
Maddock on Diseases of the Chest
Yeoman on Consumption
——— Debility and Irritability
William Penn, by Hepworth Dixon
Christ and his People, by Krummacher
World of Art and Industry, illustrated
Englishwoman in America
Lectures on Great Men, by F. Myers
Shield on Moths and Butterflies
Chambers' Handbook of American Literature
Rogers' Table Talk
Whist-player, by Lieut.-Col. B.
Five Years in Damascus, by J. L. Porter
Mistakes of Daily Occurrence Corrected
Scotticisms Corrected
Men of the Time
Griselda and other Poems, by E. Arnold.
WAUGH and COX, 111, George-street.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connection with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish the most minute objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, and keep the eye at its required temperature. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles—most invaluable to the sportsman, tourist, or stockman.

☞ OBSERVE the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, optician, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

GALVANISM! Galvanism! Galvanism! for the cure of rheumatism, palsy, nervous debility, &c. By Mr. JOHN DRUERY, 167, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—A severe attack of Gout cured by their use.—M. Martin, of Geelong, Victoria, was frequently attacked with gout, which confined him to his room for weeks together; he adopted many means to get cured of this painful disease, but each time it returned it was with increased virulence and additional trouble to subdue. Sickened with the system of medicine hitherto adopted, he commenced taking Holloway's Pills, well rubbing the ointment into the parts affected. These two remedies, conjointly used, cured him in little more than nine weeks, and he has not since had any return of the complaint, although it is now nearly two years since this cure was effected.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

GENERAL POST OFFICE HOTEL.—Kangaroo and pea soups, roast turkey, ham, roast beef, boiled mutton and caper sauce, fried tripe, &c., &c.; salad, cheese, &c., &c.; One o'clock sharp, THIS DAY.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—MARSHALL and BUIST wish to inform intending purchasers of pianos that they have now on view a very superior assortment by the best makers, and made expressly to suit this climate. 200, George-street, opposite EMPIRE Office.

MARSHALL and BUIST, pianoforte tuners, repairers, dealers, &c. 200, George-st., opposite EMPIRE Office.

PIANOFORTES, in walnut and rosewood, from Stoddart and Co., on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—Great Sale of Drapery in consequence of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. BISHOP and LAPAIRE, 455, Wilshire's-buildings, Brickfield-hill.

Every article will be offered at such prices as will meet the views and means of every purchaser.

The establishment will be closed on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, for the purpose of reducing the stock, and will be re-opened on SATURDAY MORNING.

The following will be the List of Prices for the first week:—
All wool Welsh flannel, 6¾d. per yard
Large Witney blankets, 5s. 11d. per pair
Ditto counterpanes, 1s. 9½d each
Double-width sheeting, 8¾d. per yard
All wool gala plaids, 7¾d. ditto
1½ yard wide British merinos, 10¾d ditto.
With a variety of general drapery equally cheap.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, previous to Stock taking.—PARRY and HALBERT will commence on MONDAY, the 28th instant and following days, to sell off the remaining portion of their Winter stock, at an immense reduction from the original cost.

The following list of prices will enable purchasers to judge of the great advantages to be obtained:—

SILKS.
Silk dresses (all silk), 18s. 6d., worth 30s.
Rich ducapes, 25s., worth 2 guineas
Checked and striped glaces, 30s., worth 2 guineas.

MANTLES.
Rich black silk mantles, lined through, 12s. 9d., worth 20s.
Ditto ditto ditto, richly trimmed, 14s. 9d., worth 30s.
Ladies' cloth mantles, ditto, 9s. 6d., worth 25s.
Rich black silk velvet mantles, 37s. 6d., worth 2 guineas
Extra rich Genoa, ditto ditto, lined through with silk and richly trimmed, 50s., worth 5 guineas.

SHAWLS.
Norwich and Paisley scarf shawls, 10s. 6d., worth 21s.
Superb designs, ditto, 14s. 9d., worth 30s.

DRESSES.
500 pieces 6-4 colored coburgs, 7½d. per yard, worth 1s.
250 ditto 7-4 German ditto, 9½d. ditto, worth 2s.
The best quality French merino, 2s. 6d. ditto, worth 4s. 6d.
Norwich and alpaca robes in endless variety, at half the original cost.

SEWN MUSLINS.
Collars, habit shirts, chemisettes, sleeves, edgings, &c., at an immense reduction.

FURS.
Real sable, chinchilla, ermine, mink, squirrel, swansdown furs, at half the original cost.
Blankets, counterpanes, sheetings, long cloths, huckabacks, flannels, hollands, grey calicoes, Hoyles' prints, &c., equally cheap.
Please observe the address—
PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre

NOW LANDING and for SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Roman cement, in barrels
Invoice of Carr's biscuits, in 2½, 3, and 4 lb. tins
Muntz's sheathing metal
Soda crystals, in 1½ cwt. barrels
Cartonate of soda, in casks, each 1 cwt.
Linseed oil, raw and boiled, in 5 gallon iron kegs
Martell's brandy (dark), in quarter-casks
Second-class brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Superior brandy, in 1 dozen cases
Pure malt whisky—Dundas Hill Distillery
Robinson's crown port and sherry, in 3 dozen cases
Ditto sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

HOBART TOWN TIMBER, Baltic Deals Galvanized Iron Tiles, Cement, Doors, Plate and Crown Glass, &c.—W. DEAN and CO. beg to call the particular attention of the trade to their very extensive sale of timber, building materials, &c., as above, THIS DAY, at a quarter past 10 o'clock, on the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

L. AND S. SPYER and CO. have on SALE
Evans' ale and porter, in 4 dozen casks
Sherry, in octaves and 3 dozen cases
Champagne, various brands
Rhenish wines, in pints and quarts
Bottled fruits, Whybrow's, in 2 dozen cases
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Table vinegar, capers, sauces
Jujubes, annatto, tartaric acid
Epsom salts, citric acid, Barcelona nuts
Pickles, Whybrow's and Butler's
Bleached Barbadoes ginger
Candlewick of various qualities
Round pointed shovels, picks, axes
Slops, hats, caps, straw caps.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TENTS FOR THE DIGGINGS!!!—Tents on hand, all the usual sizes, or made to order on the shortest notice, cheaper than at any other house. MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

BLUE, SCARLET, and White Blankets for the diggings, very best qualities, at MERRINGTON'S.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF WOOLLOOMOOLOO. —ANDREW FAIRFAX, for the last five years in the House of Messrs. A. Fairfax and Co., George-street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Woolloomooloo, and the public generally, that he intends opening on FRIDAY NEXT, 1st August, a Wholesale and Retail Grocery Establishment, at 53, William-street Woolloomooloo, with the best assortment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., to be procured in the colony. A. F. will pay strict attention to the orders of private families, who may rely upon being supplied with a first-rate article at the lowest remunerative price. N.B.—Butter from well known dairies twice a week.

CHOICE PORK in 100 lb. kegs, 7½d. per lb.—W. H. CHAPMAN is now landing the first shipment this season of this really prime pork, fed on maize and milk, and cured at the establishment of W. P. Chapman and Co., M'Leay River,—will be guaranteed. Price, £3 5s. single keg; five or more, £3 2s. 6d. W. H. CHAPMAN, 13, O'Connell-street.

PURE NEW MILK.—The richest in the colony. Depôt, 33, King-street West. BELL, STEEL, and CO.

NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Lime! Lime! Lime!—T. S. GARDNER having enlarged his establishment, is now burning lime on the Sydney side of Cook's River Dam. All orders sent to the Omnibus Inn, Glebe, near the Tollbar; or the Railway Inn, Newtown, will be punctually attended to, and at the lowest market prices.

SAWING.—Sawing performed at a low figure, Victoria Steam Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-street.

TO MERCHANTS, Capitalists, and others.—For SALE by private contract, that very valuable parcel of Land situate in PHILLIP-STREET, CIRCULAR QUAY, consisting of 30 feet frontage to Phillip-street, Circular Quay, by a depth of 93 feet, with a lane 30 feet at the rear, and nearly opposite to the new Water Police Office, Treasury, &c.: most suitable for a store. Title, grant from the Crown. For further particulars apply to W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

COAL.—Two Cargoes for SALE. J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, at Ryde, Kissing Point, having a frontage to the main road, Two Cottages and One Acre of very good land, cleared and well adapted to the formation of a garden or orchard. Apply to BURGIS and BOWES, Auctioneers, 284, George-street; or to W. G. BURGIS, Woodlands, Kissing Point.

HORSES.—Ten Draught and Saddle for SALE. Apply F. P. FITZSIMMONS, Richmond-road, Prospect.

SHERRY, a Good Dinner Wine, 16s. per dozen, 6s. 6d. per gallon. WATSON and COMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

MANURE.—Twenty Loads of good Manure to be disposed of cheap. Apply to S. JACKSON, Golden Grove, near Calder House, Old Newtown Road.

WAX VESTAS in great variety, and every description of combs and brushes, at D. LEVI'S, 25, King-street East.

PENKNIVES, Scissors, Pruning Knives, Pocket-knives, of Joseph Rodgers' best make, at D. LEVI'S, 25, King street East.

JOSEPH RODGERS, Sheffield Cutlery, five cases, just landed, at D. LEVI'S, 25, King-street East.

EARTHENWARE and GLASS.—A superior lot of the above is just received, and is now to be obtained at strictly moderate prices (either wholesale or retail) from the undersigned. N.B.—Assorted packages for storekeepers. Goods well packed for all parts. J. GOULD, 267, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the Cargo of the Ann and Jane, from Wanganui (New Zealand), consisting of 70 tons potatoes, equal to any ever imported. JOHN M'DONALD, jun., Victoria Wharf.

LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by private contract, a highly remunerative Manufacturing Business, which can be shown to yield at the present time a net income of £1500 per annum, and capable of being extended to nearly double that sum with a trifling outlay. Full particulars may be obtained at the Auction Mart, 214, George-street.

SLEIGHT OF HAND, Junior.—The above imported Stallion is now on view at the Bazaar; intending buyers are requested to inspect him. The Auctioneers at the same time call the attention of breeders to the very great scarcity and increasing demand for strong, well-bred horses, suited for carriage and saddle purposes, such as Sleight of Hand, junior, would get from properly-selected mares; and there is no doubt that in the coming season he would realize more than his first cost. His pedigree and blood is unequalled, and he comes direct to the colony from one of the finest studs in all Europe, that of Sir Tatton Sykes, with the prestige of having for his immediate progenitors two of the fastest horses ever bred in England. BURT, HASSALL, and CO., Auctioneers. July 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE, an extensive Cattle Station on the Murray River, New South Wales, 25 miles from Albury. The QUART QUARTA, with a frontage of 10 miles to the River Murray, consisting chiefly of plains, with open forest at the back; area 96,000 acres, and capable of carrying 5000 head of cattle, will be sold by auction, if not sold within a reasonable time by private contract, with from 3500 to 4000 head of cattle, and from 300 to 400 horses. There is a large proportion of fat cattle at present on the run, none having been sent to market this season. The improvements consist of huts, stockyards, grass and cultivated paddocks, &c., &c. The cattle are mixed, and vary from seven years downwards,—a great proportion of bullocks fit for the market, also cows; in fact, they are nearly all fat, young and old. The boundaries are undisputed. The above is considered a very valuable property, and worthy the attention of capitalists. For further particulars apply to Messrs. S. and T. HYLAND, Bong, near Goulburn, or to VAUGHAN and WILL, 66, Queen-street, Melbourne.

Central Police Office, Sydney,
28th July, 1856.

THE undermentioned quantities of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors, seized in an unlicensed house, and adjudged by the Bench of Magistrates to be condemned and forfeited, under the provisions of the Act of Council 13th Victoria, No. 29, will be sold at the Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock (noon), viz:—
6 cases of old tom (1 dozen each)
½ bottle of old tom
1 small keg of brandy (1 gallon)
1 bottle of brandy
4 bottles of gin (Hollands)
1 bottle of wine (Rhenish)
4½ dozen of bottled porter
6½ ditto ditto ale
1 quarter-cask of sherry
1 small keg (empty)
1 quart pot (pewter)
1 pint ditto, ditto
1 small funnel
2 brass taps.
JNO. M'LERIE, J.P.,
Metropolitan Superintendent of Police.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Single copies of the HERALD may be had at Mr. W. E. PERCY'S, Grocer, Botany Road (near the Toll-bar), Redfern.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. E. GOERTZ, storekeeper, will receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for the above-named district.

MORUYA.—Mr. OLIVER LODGE will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the above district.

ASHFIELD.—Subscribers to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD will receive their papers from Mr. PETER RAWLINGS, Ashfield.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—Mr. EDMUND DOHERTY has been appointed agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD at Raymond Terrace.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.

⁂ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. if booked to advertiser's account.

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